Exempla Minora:

OR, NEW

ENGLISH EXAMPLES.

Vet A5 f. 2127

This Day is Published,

GEOGRAPHICAL

QUESTIONS

AND

ANSWERS;

WITH A BRIEF

CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

KINGS OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE INVASION OF *JULIUS CÆSAR*,

THEIR ORDER OF SUCCESSION FROM THE CONQUEST, THE NUMBER OF YEARS EACH KING REIGNED, WITH THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS WHICH MARK'D EACH REIGN:

TO WHICH IS PREFIX'D A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE DIFFERENT

POWERS OF EUROPE,

AT ONE VIEW,

CONTAINING

THEIR NAMES, CAPITALS, SITUATIONS, REVENUES, TRADE, NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH.

For the Instruction of YOUNG MINDS.

ETON:

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Exempla Minora:

OR, NEW

ENGLISH EXAMPLES,

TO BE

Rendered into *LATIN*:

ADAPTED TO THE

RULES of the LATIN GRAMMAR,

Printed at ETON;

For the USE of the LOWER FORMS.

A NEW EDITION Revised.

ETON:

Printed by T. POTE, MDCCXCIV.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEW Impreſſion of theſe EXAMPLES *being to be made, the whole Book has been reviſed, and the following Letter makes it needleſs to add more on the preſent Publication.*

TO Mr. POTE,

I HAVE peruſed your Book, called EXEMPLA MINORA, *and have taken the Liberty to correct it, as I thought proper, by omitting all ſuch* Examples *as were too difficult for the Children, for whoſe uſe they were deſigned; by adding others, and ſo adapting them to the* Grammar Rules, *that no one Example may prevent or anticipate a ſubſequent Rule: This is certainly neceſſary, and what, I find, Others have propoſed, but not ſufficiently executed. I truſt it is now better adapted to the uſe of the Lower Forms, and will be found a proper Introduction to the* EXEMPLA MORALIA.

MAY 2, 1759. *T. M.*

*** *The preſent* EDITION *has been reviſed, and many neceſſary Improvemets are made in the* EXAMPLES *and the* INDEX.

MAY, 1794.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES

TO BE TURNED INTO

LATIN.

Examples of VERBS *both of the Active and Paſſive Voice, throughout their ſeveral Moods and Tenſes.*

I. *ACTIVE VOICE.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

1. Sing. I Teach, thou readeſt, *or*, you read, he hears.
   Plur. We aſſiſt, ye admoniſh, they neglect.
2. Sing. I walk, thou creepeſt, *or*, you creep, he grieves.
   Plur. We fight, ye tremble, they dance.
3. Sing I waſh, thou ſayeſt, *or*, you ſay, he brags.
   Plur. We write, ye refuſe, they ſee.

With its Signs, do *or* am.

1. Sing. I do love, *or*, am loving; you do, *or*, thou doſt intreat, *or*, art intreating; he doth deny, *or*, is denying.
   Plur. We do wiſh, *or* are wiſhing; ye do call, *or*, are calling; they do ſend, *or*, are ſending.

2. Sing. I do hear, *or*, am hearing; you do, *or*, thou doſt ſtrive, *or*, art ſtriving; he doth ſup, *or*, is ſupping.

Plur. We do perſuade, *or*, are perſuading; ye do ſell, *or*, are ſelling; they do give, *or*, are giving.

3. Sing. I command, *or*, am commanding; you think, *or*, thou thinkeſt, *or*, art thinking; he weepeth, *or*, is weeping.

Plur. We laugh, *or*, are laughing; ye play, *or*, are playing; they call, *or* are calling.

Preterimperfect Tenſe. *Its Signs*, did, or was.

1. Sing. I did love; thou didſt, *or*, you did laugh; he did ſleep.

Plur. We did ſtudy, ye did praiſe, they did blame.

2. Sing. I did prepare, *or*, was preparing; thou didſt, *or*, you did fold, *or*, thou waſt folding; he did walk, *or*, was walking.

Plur. We did till, *or*, were tilling; ye did plough, *or*, were ploughing; they did ſow, *or*, were ſowing.

Preterperfect Tenſe. *Its Sign*, have.

1. Sing. I have called, thou haſt, *or*, you have, anſwered; he hath ſaid.

Plur. We have promiſed, ye have prayed, they have granted.

2. Sing I bought, *or*, have bought; thou droveſt, *or*, haſt drove; he haſtened, *or* hath haſtened.

Plur. We loſt, *or*, have loſt; ye adviſed, *or*, have adviſed; they found, *or*, have found.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tenſe. *Its Sign*, had.

1. Sing. I had beſtowed; thou hadſt, *or*, you had, received; he had heard.
   Plur. We had overcome, ye had yielded, they had run away.
2. Sing I had wrote; thou hadſt, *or*, you had, ſlept; he had read.
   Plur. We had fought, ye had procured, they had encouraged.

Future Tenſe. *Its Signs*, ſhall, *or*, will.

1. Sing. I will aſk; thou wilt, *or*, you will anſwer; he will teach.
   Plur. We will hearken; ye will command; they will tremble.
2. Sing. I ſhall write; thou ſhalt, *or*, ye ſhall dictate; he ſhall read.
   Plur, We ſhall extol; ye ſhall command; they ſhall flouriſh,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Its Signs, bidding, *or*, commanding, *alſo the Sign let.*

1. Sing, Come thou, *or*, do thou come; ſing he, *or*, let him ſing.
   Plur. Sit we, *or*, let us ſit; drink ye, *or*, do ye drink; dance they, *or*, let them dance.
2. Sing. Play thou, *or*, do thou play; read he, *or*, let him read.
   Plur. Laugh we, *or*, let us laugh; walk ye, *or*, do ye walk; ride they, *or*, let them ride.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe. *Its Signs*, may, *or*, can.

1. Sing. I may command; thou mayeſt, *or*, you may read; he may learn.
   Plur. We may obſerve, ye may feign, they may know.
2. Sing. I can blame; thou canſt, *or*, you can praiſe; he can believe.
   Plur. We can perceive, ye can engrave, they can paint.

Preterimperfect Tenſe. *Its Signs*, might, could, would, ſhould.

1. Sing. I might know; thou mighteſt, *or*, you might require; he might refuſe.
   Plur. We ſhould ſell, ye ſhould buy, they ſhould ſend.
2. Sing. I could wiſh; thou couldeſt, *or*, you could deſpiſe; he ſhould run.
   Plur. We would laugh, ye would weep, they ſhould behold.

Preterperfect Tenſe. *Its Signs*, may have, would have, ſhould have.

1. Sing. I may have ſeen; thou mayeſt, *or*, you may have believed; he would have ſent.
   Plur. We would have underſtood; ye ſhould have read, they ſhould have pronounced.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tenſe. *Its Signs*, might have, would have, ſhould have.

1. Sing. I might have ploughed; thou mighteſt, *or*, you might, have reaped; he might have received.
Plur. We might have offended, ye might have reproved, they might have departed.

Future Tenſe. *Its Signs*, ſhall, *or*, will have.

1. Sing. I ſhall have heard; thou wilt, *or*, you will, have finiſhed; he will have run.
Plur. We ſhall have dined, ye will have ſupped, they will have ſlept.

Obſ. *The* Subjunctive *and* Optative *Moods in* Latin, *are the ſame in all the Tenſes as the* Potential; *and are diſtinguiſhed in* Engliſh *by* when, that, if *or the like Particles before the Verb*; *as*, when I hear, that I teach, if he runs; I wiſh, I may, &c.

II. *PASSIVE VOICE.*

Note, *The* Engliſh *Particles*, am, art, is, are, was, wert, *or* were, be, been, *and* being, *before Words ending in* en, ed, ld, ght, *or* pt, *are commonly Signs of the Paſſive Voice*; *as in the following Examples.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe. *Its Sign*, am.

1. Sing. I Am ſeen, thou art healed, he is waſhed:
Plur. We are told, ye are taught, they are beaten.

2. Sing. I am called; thou art, *or*, you are, deceived; he is blamed.
   Plur. We are exalted, ye are deſpiſed, they are puniſhed.

Preterimperfect Tenſe. *Its Sign*, was.

1. Sing. I was named; thou waſt, *or*, you was, ſeen; he was ſold.
   Plur. We were forced, ye were led, they were drawn.
2. Sing. I was armed; thou waſt, *or*, you was, wounded; he was killed.
   Plur. We were caſt down, ye were overcome, they were buried.

Preterperfect Tenſe. *Its Sign*, have been.

1. Sing. I have been praiſed; thou haſt, *or*, you have, been taught; he hath, *or*, has, been called.
   Plur. We have been plundered, ye have been conquered, they have been bound.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe. *Its Sign*, had been.

1. Sing. I had been ſeen; thou hadſt, *or*, you had, been heard; he had been accuſed.
   Plur. We had been ſent, ye had been ſaved, they had been condemned.

Future Tenſe. *Its Signs*, ſhall, *or*, will be.

1. Sing. I ſhall be delighted; thou ſhalt, *or*, you ſhall be vexed; he ſhall be received.

Plur.

Plur. We ſhall be commended; ye ſhall be rejected; they ſhall be regretted.

2. Sing. I will be loved; thou wilt, *or*, you will, be accounted; he will be blamed.

Plur. We will be waſhed, ye will be cloathed, they will be dreſſed.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Its Signs, let, *or*, be.

2. Sing. Be thou honoured; be he, *or*, let him be, puniſhed.

Plur. Let us be inſtructed; be ye ruled; be they, *or*, let them be, advanced.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe. *Its Signs*, may be, can be.

1 Sing. I may be called; thou mayeſt, *or*, you may, be tamed; he may be conquered.

Plur. We may be heard; ye may be covered; they may be concealed.

2. Sing. I can be adviſed; thou canſt, *or*, you can, be commanded; he can be ſlain.

Plur. We can be perſuaded, ye can be adorned, they can be honoured.

Preterimperfect Tenſe. *Its Signs*, might be, could be, ſhould be, would be.

1. Sing. I might be required; thou couldeſt, *or*, you could, be ſent back; he ſhould be deſpiſed.

Plur. We would be heard; ye might be waſhed; they ſhould be excuſed.

Preter-

Preterperfect Tenſe. *Its Signs*, may have been, ſhould have been.

1. Sing. I may have been loved; thou mayeſt, *or*, you may, have been oppreſſed; he may have been vexed.
   Plur. We ſhould have been warned, ye ſhould have been commanded, they ſhould have been ſubdued.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe. *Its Signs*, might have been, would have been, could have been.

1. Sing I might have been heard; thou mighteſt, *or*, you might, have been fed; he would have been ſent for.
   Plur. We could have been preſerved, ye could have been provoked, they would have been derided.

Future Tenſe. *Its Sign*, ſhall have been.

1. Sing. I ſhall have been taught, thou ſhalt have been heard, he ſhall have been concealed.
   Plur. We ſhall have been adviſed, ye ſhall have been loved, they ſhall have been deſpiſed.

Note, The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* Moods in the *Paſſive Voice* alſo, are the ſame as the *Potential*, as is obſerved, page 5.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES *to the* CONCORDS; *or,* PRELIMINARY RULES.

THE

FIRST CONCORD.

A Verb Perſonal agrees with its Nominative Caſe in Number and Perſon

Note 1. *The Word that anſwers to the Queſtion* who, *or* what, *is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb*; *as*, The Maſter comes. Qu. *Who comes?* Anſ. *The Maſter.* The Water floweth. Qu. *What floweth?* Anſ. *The Water.*

II. *That all Nouns and Pronouns are of the third Perſon, except* ego I, tu thou, *or* you, *in the Singular Number*; *and* nos we, vos ye, *in the Plural.*

III. *Such Nouns Subſtantive as have the Particles* A, An, *or* the *before them, are called Nouns Common*; *but the Particle is not always expreſſed. And the Names of Men, Women, and Places, that have not theſe Signs before them, are called Nouns Proper*; *as*, Thomas, Anne, London, Athens.

I. *ACTIVE VOICE.*

1. A Lion roareth, an Aſs brayeth, a Hog grunteth, a Sheep bleateth.

The

The Dogs bark, the Horſes neigh, the Cows low, the Wolves howl.

2. The Wind blows, the Door creeks, the Maſter comes, the Noiſe ceaſeth.

The Boys play, the Horſes run, the Sports begin.

3. Fire burneth, Flame aſcendeth, Water floweth, Gold glitters.

Parrots talk, Cocks crow, Hens cackle, Magpies chatter.

4. I write, I laugh, thou envieſt, thou ſnarleſt, he weepeth, he ſigheth,

We read, we learn, ye ſeek, ye find, they rejoice, they triumph.

5. *Peter* ſleepeth, *Paul* prayeth, *Thomas* doubteth, *John* believeth.

6. The Father ſings, *or*, is ſinging; the Mother laughs, *or*, is laughing; the Children play, *or*, are playing,

7. The Clock ſtrikes, *or*, is ſtriking; the Hour comes, *or*, is coming; the Sun ſhines, *or*, is ſhining.

8. The young Men leaped, *or*, did leap; the old Men halted *or*, did halt; the Maidens danced, *or*, did dance.

9. *George* did ſwim, *or*, was ſwimming, *Henry* did run, *or*, was running.

10. I have heard, thou haſt built, he hath walked. We have learned, ye have eaten, they have played.

11 The Eye hath ſeen, the Ear hath heard, the Hand hath touched, the Tongue hath taſted.

12 The Maſter had taught, the Scholars had learned, the Arts had flouriſhed.

13 A Fiſh will ſwim, a Bird will fly, a Worm will creep.

15. Thieves

14. Thieves will ſpoil, Soldiers will fight, Travellers will boaſt.

15. Let the Hare run, let the Dogs follow.

16. Let the Father command, let the Children obey, let the Generals direct, let the Soldiers fight.

17. The Huſband may labour, the Wife may take care.

18. I might, *or*, could, plant; they might, *or*, could build.

19. The Servants ſhould haſten, the Children ſhould read.

20. The Swallows ſhould have come, the Woodcocks ſhould have appeared.

21. The Farmers would, *or* could have ploughed; the Mowers, would, *or* could have mowed.

22 The Maſter ſhall, *or* will have ſupped; the Servants ſhall *or* will, have waited.

II. *PASSIVE VOICE.*

1. The Bread is baked; the Seed is ſown; the Graſs *is* mowed; Cheats are deſpiſed; Truants *are* puniſhed.

2. The battle *was* fought; the Officers *were* wounded; the Soldiers *were* killed.

3. The City *hath*, or *has*, been plundered; you *have*, or thou *haſt*, *been* oppreſſed; he *hath*, or *has*, *been* forced.

4. The Trumpets *have been* blown; the Fight *has*, or *hath*, been ended.

5. He *had been* ſent; they *had been* murdered.

6. Diligence *ſhall*, or *will be* praiſed; Induſtry *ſhall*, or *will*, *be* commended.

7. Thieves *ſhall*, or *will*, *be* found out; Rogues *ſhall*, or *will*, *be* puniſhed.

8. *Let*

8. *Let* Brethren *be* loved; *let* God *be* feared; *let* the King *be* honoured.

9. The loſs *can be* concealed; the bodies *may be* buried.

10. A Meſſenger *might be* ſent; the Heralds *could be* recalled; the Waggons *ſhould be* drawn.

11. They *may have been* buried; Notice *ſhould have been* given; young Men *ſhould have been* warned.

12. The Chariot *might*, or *could*, *have been* mended; ye *might* or *could*, *have been* loved.

13. The Man, *could*, or *would*, *have been* aſſiſted; the Houſe *could*, or *would*, *have been* preſerved.

14. The Boys *will have been* taught; the Maſter *will have been* honoured.

IF two Nominative Caſes ſingular of different Perſons come before the Verb, the Verb is put in the Plural Number, and agrees with the firſt Perſon rather than the Second, and the Second rather than the Third.

1. I and you do play.
2. You and he did run.
3. I and my Siſter will read.
4. Thou and I will walk.
5. He and I did fight.
6. She and you did dance.
7. You, my Maſter and Miſtreſs, did ſing.

Note, *If a Queſtion be aſked*, an *muſt be placed before the Nominative Caſe*, *or* ne *be joined to the Verb*, *and the Verb put before the Nominative Caſe.*

1. *Does* the Sun ſhine? *Does* the Moon look red;
2. *Do* the Maſters teach? *Did* the Boys learn?

3. *It*

3. *Is* the King crowned? *Are* the Rebels ſubdued?

4. *Will* an old Man talk? *Will* a young Man work? *Shall* Friends meet? *Shall* the Traitor be puniſhed?

THE SECOND CONCORD.

EVERY Noun Adjective, Pronoun and Participle, agrees with its Subſtantive in Gender, Number, and Caſe.

1. The fair Roſe withereth; the green Tree grows; the ripe Plumb falls.

2. Fierce Dogs bark; tawny Lions roar; filthy Swine wallow.

3. The pleaſant Spring delights; the hot Summer burns; the cold Winter freezes.

4. Froward Infants cry; idle boys play; ſtrong Men die.

5. My head aches; my Brother is ſick; my Father mourns.

6. Thy children laugh; your Ships return; true Friends comfort.

7. The foaming Sea rages; the ſwelling Water overflows; the fragrant Altar ſmokes.

8. The jarring Winds blow; tired Travellers lie down; the revolving Years fly away.

9. Precious Time is neglected; filthy Gain is deſpiſed; honeſt Virtue is praiſed.

10. Good boys are loved; learned Authors are read; ſuperb Houſes are built.

11. The tender Reed trembles; the lofty Tower falls; the ſturdy Oak decays.

7. The ſpreading Fir-tree grows; the low Valleys lie hid; the high Mountains riſe.

13. Black Ink will daub; a heavy Weight will tire; good Inſtruction will profit.

14 Good Manners will pleaſe; faithful Magiſtrates will protect; induſtrious Huſbandmen will thrive

15. Good Lawyers have pleaded; learned Phyſicians have preſcribed.

16. The fruitful Land hath been ploughed; early piety hath been approved.

17. Merciful Kings would have governed; faithful Subjects ſhould have obeyed.

18. When wiſe Philoſophers ſhall have reaſoned; when juſt Judges ſhall have judged.

19 When the timorous Dove flies, the rapacious Hawk purſues.

20. If the nimble Stags run, the Hounds will follow.

21. When honeſt Merchants traffic, great Riches are acquired.

22. Truſty *Peter* is ſent; my beautiful Siſter did come.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

THE Relative qui, *ſignifying* who, which, *or* that, *agrees with its Antecedent*, i. e. *the Subſtantive that goes before it, in Gender, Number, and Perſon, like as the Adjective with its Subſtantive in the foregoing Rule.*

If no Nominative Caſe comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative Caſe.

Note,

Note, *This Rule requires fuller Sentences, and more complete Examples, than the young Beginner has yet learned to tranſlate: It is thought neceſſary therefore he ſhould firſt be excerciſed in the three following Rules; and take, by the way, only an Example or two of this, however imperfect the Senſe; as,*

1. I, *who* love; *thou, who* teacheſt; *ſhe, who* readeth; *we, who* write; *ye, who* dictate; *they, who* hear.

2. *The Sun that*, or *which*, riſeth; *the Moon, that* or *which*, ſhines; *the Fire, that*, or *which*, burns; *the Flame, that*, or *which*, aſcends.

3. *The Doctors who* preached; *the Martyrs, who* died; *the Soldiers, who* have fought; *the Heroes, who* have conquered.

4. *The Bow* [*that*] *which* is bent; *the Arrow* [*that*] *which* is ſhot; *the Birds* [*that*] *which* are taken; *the Ships* [*that*] *which* are ſunk.

Note, *The word* that, *ſignifying* who, *or* which, *ſhould rather be avoided, and not uſed as a Relative.*

GENERAL EXAMPLES.

RULE I.

THE Noun which cometh after the Verb, and with the Nominative Caſe, anſwereth to the Queſtion, whom *or* what, *it commonly put in the Accuſative Caſe:* As, *What does Virtue afford?* Anſ. *True Happineſs.*

1. Virtue affords true Happineſs; Innocence contents the Mind.

2. Virtue procures Friendſhip; Good-will procures Love.

3. Virtue gives tranquillity; Vice imitates Virtue.

4. Careleſs Boys tear their Books; diligent Boys delight their Maſter.

5. The Huſbandman tills the Ground; the Reaper mows the Corn.

6. The devouring Wolf kills the innocent Lamb; the fierce Dog tears the harmleſs Sheep; the Wild Boar lays waſte the Foreſt.

7. True Probity ennobles a Man; humble Modeſty graces a Woman; willing Obedience adorns the Child.

8. Good Examples inſtruct docile Minds.

9. Children love Toys; Nurſes tell pleaſant Stories.

10. Wiſe Men avoid Strife; cruel War deſtroys Kingdoms.

11. The ſwelling Seas drown great Ships; ſevere Afflictions teach humble Patience.

12. Tormenting cares follow increaſing Wealth.

13. My Uncle bought a good Horſe; I bought a Bridle and Saddle.

14. A good Conſcience will afford Comfort.

15. When I have finiſhed this Troubleſome Buſineſs, I will play.

16. If you follow wholeſome Counſel you will learn better Manners. Manners make the Man.

17. When the Huntſman cheers the Dogs, they will hunt the Hare.

18. The Wiſe Man refuſeth baſe Gifts.

19. I have written many Letters, but you do not anſwer them.

20. God

20. God rules the World; the Moon govern the Night.

RULE II.

THE Verb ſum, I am, *will have a Nominative Caſe after it, and not an Accuſative; and if an Adjective immediately follows, the Adjective agrees with the Nominative Caſe.*

1, I *am* a young Man; thou *art* an idle Boy; he *is* a brave Hero; we *are* good Citizens; ye *are* faithful friends; they *are* bad Companions.

2. Generoſity *is* a Virtue; Contentment *is* true Happineſs.

3. The Ant *is* provident; the Hare *is* timorous; the Tyger *is* fierce; Foxes *are* Cunning; Stags *are* ſwift; Lions *are* ſtrong.

4. The Spring *is* delightful; the Summer *is* hot; the Autumn *is* fruitful; the Winter *is* Cold.

5. The Oxen *are* ſtrong; ſweet fruits *are* unwholeſome.

6. Let us *be* loyal Subjects; *be* ye faithful Servants.

7. Diligent Servants will *be* careful Maſters.

8. The King *is* merciful; the Queen *is* fair.

9. Virtue *is* the only Nobility; Lazineſs *is* a Vice.

10. God *is* an infinite Spirit; the Devils *are* curſed Angels.

11. The Lord *is* our God, he *is* merciful and gracious.

12. The talleſt Oak has *been* an Acorn; the mightieſt Giants have *been* Infants.

13, *Heraclitus was* always ſad; *Democritus was* always merry.

14. If they had *been* wiſe, they might have *been* mighty Nation.

15. Ye will *be* Madmen, if ye perpetrate unjuſt Doings.

16. When terrible Death invades impious Sinners, they will *be* moſt miſerable.

17. He would have *been* a great Orator, if he had lived.

Note, *The Verb* I am, *is expreſſed before an Adjective, but is uſually the Sign of a Tenſe of the Paſſive Voice, before a Participle.*

Rule III.

CONjunctions *copulative and disjunctive join the like Caſes in Nouns, and the like Moods and Tenſes in Verbs, unleſs the Senſe of the Word requires otherwiſe.*

1. Virtue ſupplies Birth *and* Beauty.

2. Faithful Schoolmaſters do teach *and* correct.

3. Good *and* worthy Men eſteem Virtue and Piety.

4. The laborious Huſbandman *both* ſows *and* reaps.

5. The Glaziers paint the Houſe *and* mend the Windows.

6. My Siſter is ſick, ſhe will *neither* eat *nor* drink.

7. Idle boys love *neither* their Books *nor* their School.

8. They only play *and* loſe their Time.

9. Some have cheated *and* betrayed their true *and* faithful Friends.

10. God created Man, *and* placed him in Paradiſe.

11. Diligent Scholars will ſtudy *and* learn.

12. A brave *and* careful General will march *and* fight.

13. Nothing is ſo infectious *as* pleaſure.

14. The Houſe is finiſhed, *and* the Workmen are diſmiſſed.

15. Honeſty is the beſt Policy, *and* will be found the greateſt Wiſdom.

Note, *That if there be two or more Subſtantives Singular, with the Conjunction* and *between them, the Adjective or Relative muſt be in the Plural Number, and agree with the Maſculine Gender rather than the Feminine, and with the Feminine rather than the Neuter, unleſs the Subſtantive denote a thing that hath no Life: In this laſt Caſe, the Adjective or Relative muſt be of the Neuter Gender.*

1. *Socrates* and *Cato* were *wiſe Men*, *Homer* and *Milton* were *blind*.
2. My *Father* and *Mother* lie *dead*.
3. My *Uncle* and *Aunt* are very *kind*.
4. The *Man* and his *Wife* are both *happy*.
5. He made his *Wife* and *Child miſerable*.
6. *Anthony* and *Cleopatra* were *famous* in Hiſtory.
7. *Bread* and *Drink* are *neceſſary*.
8. *Wind* and *Rain* are ſometimes *hurtful*.
9. *Power*, *Health*, and *Glory*, are *uncertain*.

EXAMPLES *relating to the foregoing Rules, and more particularly to the Third* CONCORD.

1. *The Man* is bleſt *who* feareth God.
2. *He* gives twice *who* gives quickly.
3. The *Metal which* glitters is not always Gold.
4. *I* am he *who* found your Book, and loſt my own.
5. *Ye*, *who* hate Reproof, *are* fooliſh.

6. *He*

6. *He* is the happieſt Man *who* never ſins.

7. The idle *Boy*, *who* neglects his learning, is deſervedly puniſhed.

8. The King is deſervedly honoured *who* loveth his Subjects.

9. *Thou art* juſtly condemned, *who* deſpiſeſt thine own Mother.

10. *They* will get true Glory, *who* execute due Juſtice.

11. *Troy*, *which* has been a City, is now a Field.

12. Love the Tongue, *which* reproves thee, and kiſs the Rod, *which* corrects thee.

13. When ſhall we ſee Peace and Righteouſneſs flouriſh, *which* (things) will make the Nation happy.

Rule IV.

WHEN two Verbs come together without a Nominative Caſe between them, and the latter Verb takes the Sign to *before it, it is put in the Infinitive Mood Active.*

1. I deſire *to learn*; thou loveſt *to teach*; he loveth *to read.*

2. We hate *to ſleep*; ye hate *to riſe*; they hate *to work.*

3. Fiſhes are wont *to ſwim*; Birds are wont *to fly*; Beaſts deſire *to lie down.*

4. Little Boys learn *to ſwim*; good Boys love *to ſtudy*; idle Boys love *to play.*

5. Fond Parents deſire *to ſee* their Children; Farmers love *to incloſe* their Fields.

6. Brave

6. Brave Soldiers prepare *to fight*; Cowards endeavour *to run away*.

7. Little Children learn *to ſpin*.

8. My School-fellow deſired *to go away*.

9. Knaves endeavour *to deceive*; Gluttons deſire *to eat*; Drunkards covet *to drink*.

10. All Men ought *to do good*; all Men deſire *to avoid* Miſery.

11. Thieves are ſoon taught *to rob* Houſes, and yet know not [*how*] *to eſcape* Puniſhment.

12. A Cobler knows not [*how*] *to make* a Hat, nor can a Hatter know [*how*] *to make* Shoes.

13. We are forbidden *to do* an Injury; we ought *to perform* our Promiſes.

14. Furious Perſecutors endeavour *to root out* Chriſtian Piety.

Note, 1. To be, *before the latter Verb, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive.*

1. Induſtry ought *to be praiſed.*
2. Idleneſs ought *to be puniſhed.*
3. Good Boys love *to be taught.*

Note, 2. *The Sign* to *is not always expreſſed before the latter Verb; and ſometimes the Participle ending in* ing *is the Infinitive Mood Active.*

1. Who *can compare* Dulneſs with Learning? Violence *cannot take* it from us.

2. A little Boy *can drive* a Flock of Sheep.

3. Do you love *reading, i. e.* to read? he likes *running, i. e.* to run; we leave off *writing, i. e.* to write; when will they ceaſe *talking, i. e.* to talk?

Note,

Note, *In like manner the Verb in* Engliſh *is frequently expreſſed*; *as*, I am coming, he is teaching, they were adviſing. *Theſe Terminations in* ing, *after the different Tenſes of the Verb* to be, *are not to be rendered in* Latin *by the Participle in* ans *or* ens, *but by the Preſent or other Tenſe of the Active Voice*; *as* I am coming, *or*, I come, *ego venio*; he is teaching, *or*, does teach, *ille docet*; they were adviſing, *or*, did adviſe, *illi monebant*; *as is ſet forth in the* Accidence, *and* preceeding Examples, p. 1. *&c.*

RULE V.

WHEN two Subſtantives come together with the Sign of *between them, the latter is put in the Genitive Caſe.*

1. The Souls *of* Men are immortal.
2. The Fear *of* the Lord is the beginning *of* Wiſdom.
3. The Remembrance *of* paſt Dangers is ſweet.
4. Hope *of* Impunity is oftentimes the Cauſe *of* Sin.
5. There is a Scarcity *of* good Men in the World.
6. The Love *of* Learning is the Ornament *of* a good Boy.
7. The Conſent *of* all Men is the Voice *of* Nature.
8. Baſe Sloth is the Parent *of* Contempt and Poverty.
9. The Colour *of* green Fields delights the Eye *of* the Beholder.
10. The Hope *of* Reward is the Comfort *of* Labour.

11. The

11. The Hope *of* a Crop eaſeth the Toil *of* the Huſbandman.

12. Forgetfulneſs is the Companion *of* Drunkenneſs.

13. The Deſire *of* Wealth, *of* Glory, *of* Pleaſure, is a Diſeaſe *of* the Mind.

14. Immoderate Deſire *of* Wealth is the Deſtruction *of* many Men.

15. The Cares *of* this Life often take away the Happineſs *of* Men.

16. The Deſire *of* Riches perverts the Minds *of* covetous Men.

17. The Judgements *of* God ſeize on the Workers *of* Iniquity.

18. A Crown *of* Glory will be the Reward *of* a religious Life.

Note, *In Engliſh the latter Subſtantive is frequently ſet firſt with the Letter* s, *and an Apoſtrophe before it, in this manner* ('s.)

1. The *Lord's Name* (*or* the Name of the Lord) be praiſed.

2. My *Father's Houſe* is newly built.

3. The *King's Orders* ſhall be kept.

4. The *Shepherd's Crook* is the Sign of his Employment.

5. The *Fool's Tongue* is ſometimes its own Deſtruction.

6. The *Father's Prodigality* will be the *Son's Ruin.*

7. The *City Walls*, (*i. e.* The Walls of the City) are the *City's Defence.*

8. The *Soldier's Sword* becomes the *Enemy's Deſtruction.*

9. The Harpy is ſaid to have a *Woman's Face*, and a *Lion's Talons.*

RULE VI.

TO *and* for *after Verbs (ſignifying the Uſe, Benefit, or Damage of any one) are Signs that the Noun or Pronoun which follows muſt be put in the Dative Caſe.*

1. Virtue *affords* true Comfort *to* all *Men.*

2. He is an ungrateful Man; when I *pleaſe him* he *Diſpleaſes me.*

3. I *wrote* a Letter *to* my *Father* and he *wrote to me* again.

1. Magiſtrates *order* Puniſhment *for* obſtinate *Malefactors.*

2. He *provided* Meat and Drink *for the Soldiers,* and *gave* great Encouragement *to them.*

3. The Providence of God *prepares* Graſs *for the Cattle,* and the green Herb *for the uſe of* Man.

4. *For whom* do you *dreſs* that Garden? *For my Landlord.*

5. My Father *bought* that Book *for me,* and I will read it.

6. *Diſpatch* [*for*] *me* this Buſineſs, and I will *provide* [*for*] *you* a Reward.

7. *Give unto Cæſar,* the Things which are *Cæſar*'s; and *unto* God, the Things which are God's.

8. Graſs is *mowed for Horſes* and *Cows,* and the Rod *is prepared for* the Fool's Back.

VERBS *ſignifying to* promiſe, *to* pay, *to* give, *to* ſell, *to* buy, *to* ſend, *to* offer, *to* procure, *or* provide, *and many other Verbs, govern a Dative Caſe of the Noun or Pronoun that next follows, though* to *or* for *be not expreſſed, and the Noun that comes after is put in the Accuſative Caſe.*

1. The

1. The Debtor *pays the Creditor* large Sums of Money.

2. The Judge *promiſed my Brother* yeſterday a Pardon.

3. The Newſman *brought my Father* good News.

4. My Uncle hath *ſent me* ſome Books, *and offered me* both Gold and Silver.

5. My Father's Servant hath *bought me* a Whip.

6. When they *offered Julius Cæſar* a Crown, he refuſed it.

7. *Give me* that Auricula, and I will *give you* this Tulip.

8 You *promiſed my Father* a Sheep, but you *ſent him* a Lamb.

9. If you will *ſend me* a new Grammar, I will *give you* Thanks.

10 My Brother *ſent my Uncle* yeſterday a Brace of Partridges.

11. That Man *ſold me* to-day a good Horſe, and I *will ſell* it *my Brother* to-morrow.

12. This I *tell you:* My Father will *provide me* Money and Books, if I *pay every one* their due.

Rule VII.

WITH, *or* by, *ſignifying the Inſtrument with which, or the Manner how a Thing is done, requires an Ablative Caſe of the Noun or Pronoun following.*

1. In Spring the Birds fill the Woods *with pleaſant Notes.*

2. In Summer the Graſs is burnt up *with Heat.*

3. In Autumn the Trees are loaded *with Fruit.*

4. In Winter the Earth is bound *with Cold* and *Froſt.*

5. *David* killed the Giant *with* a *Sling* and a *Stone.*

6. Caſtles are ſurrounded *with Walls* and *Ditches*

7. An incurable Limb throbs *with great Pain.*

8. The Mind is diſtracted *with Cares* and *Fears.*

9. Dogs defend themſelves *with Teeth*, and Bulls *with Horns*,

10. Let us worſhip God *with* a pure and honeſt *Mind.*

11. The Body is nouriſhed *by Meat* and *Drink.*

12. The Mind is poliſhed *by Learning.*

13. The greateſt Difficulties are overcome *by Reſolution.*

14. The Earth is nouriſhed *by gentle ſhowers.*

15. Armies are conquered *by Courage* and *Bravery.*

16. *Jeruſalem* was deſtroyed *by Fire* and *Sword.*

17. *Tyre* was enriched *by Traffic* and *Merchandize.*

18. Men are caught *by Pleaſure*, as Fiſhes *with a Hook.*

19. Art is completed *by Practice*, and Practice is rendered eaſy *by Diligence.*

20 The Primitive Chriſtians overcame the *Pagan* Perſecutors, not *by Weapons* and *Wars*, but *by Tears* and *Prayers.*

RULE VIII.

THESE Prepoſitions following govern an Accuſative Caſe.

Ad to, into
Adverſus, adverſum againſt
Ante before
Apud at
Circum, circa, circiter, about
Cis, citra, on this ſide
Contra againſt
Erga towards
Extra without
Inter between, *or* among
Infra beneath
Intra, intus, within
Juxta, by, or near to
Ob for
Penes in the Power of
Per by or through
Pone behind
Poſt after
Præter beſides
Prope nigh
Propter for
Secundum according to
Supra above
Trans beyond, *or* on the other ſide
Verſus towards
Ultra beyond
Uſque until, or as far as.

Note, *Though* to, *before Subſtantives, be generally the Sign of a Dative Caſe, yet after Words of Motion, exhorting, provoking, calling, inclining,* &c. to *is made by the Prepoſition* ad *with an Accuſatiae Caſe.*

1. *Call* your School fellow *to* School.
2. My Brother has *invited* many Friends *to* Dinner.
3. Life is the way *to* Death
2. He firſt *provoked* him *to* the Battle, and then they went *to Germany.*

Some times the Prepoſition ad *is left out in* Latin, *as,*

1. This Day I *go to* London, and to-morrow we ſhall *go to* Dover.

EXAMPLES *of the other Prepoſitions ſerving to the Accuſative Caſe.*

1. The Lawyer pleads *againſt the Lawyer.*
2. The Captain marches *before the Soldiers.*
3. I ſaw my Brother *at Market.* Your Father is *at our Houſe.*
4. The Army pitched their Camp *about the City.*
5. Darkneſs aroſe *about* (circiter) *the ſixth Hour.*

Note, Circiter *always refers to Time, and not to Place.*

6. *France* lies *on this Side* the *Alps,* which are high Mountains *between it* and *Italy.*
7. Charity ought to be exerciſed *towards the Poor.*
8. Piety *towards God* is the Duty of all Men.
2. He was buried *without the City.*
10. He left the Farm *between* his Sons and his Daughters.
11. The Eagle is King *among Birds,* the Whale *(or, as ſome ſay,* the Herring*)* is King *among Fiſhes,* and the Lion *among Beaſts.*
12. His Noſe ſticks out *beneath* his *Forehead.*
13. The Mountain is *within* the Hundredth Stone.
14 I was ſitting *by* (or *near to*) *the River.*
15. I have this Reward *for* my *Folly.*
16. Unhappy is our Condition; we are now *in the Power of our Enemies.*
17. What is acquired *by Wickedneſs* is often waſted *by Luxury.*
18. He carried Arms *through* the whole *World.*
19. The Servant comes *behind the Maſter.*
20. *After the ſetting* of the Sun the Stars ariſe.
21. *Beſides Silver* the Boy had Gold.

22. He

22. He was playing *nigh the Bank of a* River.
23. The Maſter gives the Servant Money *for* his *Service.*
24 *Cato* was a wiſe and good Man *according to* my *Opinion.*
25. The Prodigies appear *above the City.*
26. He was a Murderer, and fled *beyond the Sea.*
27. The Dogs ran *towards the Hills.*
28. My Brother walked Yeſterday *as far as Windſor.*

THESE Prepoſitions following govern an Ablative Caſe.

A, ab, abs from, *or* by
Abſque without
Coram before, *or* in the preſence of
Cum with
De of, *or* concerning
E, ex, of, *or* out of
In in
Præ before, *or* in compariſon of
Pro for, *or* inſtead of
Sine without
Tenus up to.

Note 1. Cum *with, ſignifying Company, or together with, is always expreſſed; otherwiſe it is generally omitted.*

11. Tenus *is put after the Word it governs, and if the Word be of the Plural Number, it is put in the Genitive Caſe.*

1. I received this Letter *by the Carrier.*
2. All Birds delight me *from an Eagle* to a Wren.
3. I will not ſuffer this Affront *from* (abs) *any one* except *from you.*

4. *Without you* I will not go *into the Country.*

5. You will never learn your Leſſon *without Diligence.*

6. He was brought *before the Magiſtrate,* and puniſhed.

7. I rejoiced *with my Companions,* when I had overcome the Enemy.

8. After a great Rain, the water ruſhes through the kennel *with much Dirt.*

9. My Brother ſpeaks Falſely *of me.*

12. Sailors talk always *of the Sea and Ships.*

13. I came *in Time,* and ſaw the Boys *in my Garden.*

14. Riches are contemptible *in compariſon of Learning.*

15. Chriſt died *for the Sins* of the World.

16. My Brother played at Fives *inſtead of me.*

17. If you aſk me I will grind this Corn *for you.*

18. A Purſe *without Money* is a deſpicable Companion.

19. The Water covereth him *up to the Neck.*

20. The Brook was only *up to the Knees.*

THE following Prepoſitions govern both an Accuſative and Ablative Caſe.

1. In, *ſignifying* into, towards, *or relating to* Motion, *governs an Accuſative Caſe; otherwiſe, when it ſignifies* [illegible], *it governs an Ablative Caſe.*

2. *Sub* under, *alſo after a Verb of* Motion, *takes the Accuſative Caſe after it, otherwiſe the Ablative.*

3. *Subter*

3. *Subter* under, underneath, *governs an Accuſative or Ablative Caſe indifferently.*

4. *Super* upon, *governs an Accuſative, and when it ſignifies* about, *or* concerning, *it requires an Ablative Caſe.*

5. *Clam* privily, *or*, without the Knowledge of, *governs rather an Ablative than an Accuſative Caſe.*

1. He is the moſt learned Man *in the Country.*
2. When the beams of the Sun are hot, the Sheep haſten *under Cover.*
3. The Ambaſſadors return *at the* (Sub.) *ſame time.*
4. The Matter is *before* (Abl.) *the Judge.*
5. Reſt with me *under* (Abl.) *this Shade.*
6. They dug ſecret Paſſages *under* (ſubter Acc.) *the Sea.*
7. *Under* (Abl.) *the Waters*, Pearls and great Treaſures are found.
8. He is ungrateful; he turns a Kindneſs *into an Injury.*
9. His Love *towards me* has been great.
10. The Water lies *upon the Earth*, and the Air *upon the Water.*
11. He wrote to my Father *concerning this Affair.*
12. But *of this Matter* we have ſaid enough.
13. I know his Doings were *without* (Acc.) *your Knowledge.*
14. The Servants play *without their Maſter knowing it.*
15. My Brother is a naughty Boy, he borrowed Money *unknown to my Father.*

EXAMPLES *of Irregular Verbs, viz.* Poſſum, volo, nolo, malo, *&c.*

1. I *Am not able to bear* his Impertinence longer.
2. You *cannot* deceive me in this Buſineſs.
3. A Boy *can* never learn the liberal Arts, without Diligence.
4. *He could* not *bear* his Proſperity with a prudent Mind.
5. My Friend is in great Diſtreſs: I wiſh *I was able* to comfort him.
6. Such Manners diſpleaſe me, I *cannot ſuffer* them without complaining.
7. *If you are willing* to acquire a good Reputation, be always mindful of your Duty.
8. If *they had been willing* to fight, they might have conquered
9. *I was willing* to buy that Book, becauſe my Maſter commended it.
10. *They were unwilling* to tell him thoſe Things which his Brother had done.
11. *He would have been unwilling* to have gone. *He was more willing* to ſtay at home.
12. *Be thou unwilling* to commit a bad Action.
13. *They were unwilling to bear* any Hardſhip.
14. *I had rather* confeſs a Fault, than add an other to it by a Lye.
15. *I had rather bear* this Misfortune patiently, than childiſhly complain and weep.
16. *I had rather* ſtay in this Place, than *go to London.*
17. Who *would* not *rather* ſwim than be drowned?

18. Who

18. Who will not condemn that Man, who *had rather ſuffer* Poverty, than *be* induſtrious.

19. Who *would* not *be more willing* to die for his Country than to live in Slavery?

20. Happy is the Man who *had rather* live content with his own Lot, than do an unlawful Thing.

EXERCISES, *or*, EXAMPLES *on the foregoing Rules.*

1. A Brave Soldier who purchaſes Honour to himſelf by his Sword, is a Kingdom's Glory

2. How happy is the Huſbandman, who lives quietly, performs his Work chearfully, eats heartily, and ſleeps ſweetly!

3. Learning, which is the Ornament of Man, is acquired by Application and Diligence.

4. Diligence conquers the moſt difficult Labours, and all men are willing to commend and reward unwearied Induſtry.

5. The Spring is a moſt pleaſant Seaſon, when Nature is renewed by the Beams of the Sun, the Trees begin to ſprout, and the Gardens to bring forth Flowers for the laborious Bee.

6. He is a valiant General who reſolves to fight briſkly againſt the Enemy, and to procure a laſting and honourable Peace for his King and Country, by his victorious Sword.

7. Neither Navigation nor Agriculture could have been without the Aſſiſtance of Man.

8. We beſt underſtand Bleſſings, when we have loſt the Things which we had poſſeſſed.

9. Order

9. Order, Conſtancy, and Moderation in our Words and Actions, gain the Commendation of thoſe with whom we live.

10. Virtue both gives Quiet of Life, and takes away the Terror of Death.

11. *Alexander*, the valiant Son of *Philip*, coveted the dominion of the whole World.

12. He is more valiant who conquers himſelf, than he who conquers the ſtrongeſt Towns

13. The Conſciouſneſs of a good Intention, is the greateſt Comfort to Man under Misfortunes.

14. The Earth is the Lord's and all things which are therein.

15. A Boy can never become learned without Diligence; he ought to read much, and ſtudy hard, who wiſhes to be eſteemed learned.

16. Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth, before the Evil Day ſhall come, and thy Years draw nigh to an End.

17. The Conſciouſneſs of a Life well ſpent, and the Remembrance of good Deeds is moſt pleaſant, and a Comfort in old Age.

18. Virtue is an Ornament in Proſperity, a Comfort in Adverſity, and the Foundation of all public and private Happineſs.

12 Thou haſt given him his Heart's Deſire, and haſt not denied him the Requeſt of his Lips.

20. There is no Temptation to Pleaſure which holy Men and Women have not reſiſted.

21. An honeſt Man will not injure the Perſon or Character of his Neighbour.

22. Be

22. Be not angry without juſt Provocation; we are often deceived by a falſe Interpretation of Words.

Obſervation. *It is remarked, Page 22. That the Participle in* Engliſh, *ending in* ing, *after the Auxiliary Verb* to be, *in its ſeveral Tenſes, is not always rendered in* Latin *by the Participle in* ans *or* ens. *Let it be here alſo remembered by the Learner, That many Verbs Neuter, and Verbs of Motion, with* am, art, is, are *before them, are not made by the Paſſive Voice, but are formed like Verbs Active of the Preſent Tenſe: as,*

I am afraid, *timeo.*	We are rejoiced, *gaudemus*
Thou art ſilent. *ſiles.*	Ye are grieved, *doletis*
He is hungry, *eſurit.*	They are aſleep, *dormiunt.*

Note, *Was* and *were*, before the like Verbs Neuter, and Verbs of Motion, are Signs of the Preterpluperfect Tenſe; as, he *was paſſed by*, they *were gone*.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES

ADAPTED TO

The RULES of the

LATIN SYNTAX.

Note. *No Example here given prevents or interferes with any Rule that comes after, except in ſuch Inſtances as are exhibited under the foregoing Preliminary Rules, which the Learner is ſuppoſed to be accquainted with, before he comes to theſe particular Rules of the* Syntxais.

Verbum perſonale concordat cum Nominativo, &c.

A Verb perſonal agrees with its Nominative Caſe in number and Perſon.

1. The Bell rings, the Maſter comes, he reads, the Boys attend.

2. The Hour cometh, (is coming) *John* laughs, (is laughing) *Henry* cries, (is crying.)

3. Old

3. Old Men dote, old women knit, young Men ſtudy.

4. The Trumpets ſound, the Soldiers rejoice, the Heroes triumph.

5. The Preacher preached, *or* did preach; the rich Man prayed, *or* did pray; the poor Man entreated, *or* did entreat.

6. I have prated, thou haſt liſtened, he hath ſhouted.

7. He had ruled, we had pleaſed, ye had adviſed.

8. Thou ſhalt flouriſh; he ſhall, *or* will excuſe; they ſhall, *or* will relate.

9. Let him teach; do ye learn.

10. Parents may love, Children may fear.

11. Diligence is commended, Truants are deſpiſed, the Grapes are preſſed.

12. We were taught, ye were heard, they were pardoned.

Nominativus Pronominum rarò exprimitur.

THE Nominative Caſe of Pronouns is ſeldom expreſſed.

1. *I* love thee not, becauſe *you* ſtruck me.

2. If *ye* loiter, the Maſter will be angry.

3. If we play, we ſhall certainly be puniſhed.

4. You heard me not, otherwiſe *you* would have come when I called you.

5. *He* is ſaid to have given evil Counſel.

6. The King reigns, and long may *he* reign.

Niſi diſtinctionis aut emphaſis gratiâ.

EXCEPT when there is a particular Emphaſis or Streſs laid upon the perſon ſpoken of or to: For then the Pronoun muſt be expreſſed.

1. My Son and *he* went away together.
2. *You* ſuffer not in this Affair, but *I* ſhall be utterly undone.
3. If *I* ſtand here, and *you* go yonder, we ſhall ſoon catch the Horſe.
4. *Thou* art my Patron, for *thou* alone haſt defended me.
5. I admire your Impertinence; if *we* affirm, *ye* always deny.
6. *He* and my Brother played together, till I had finiſhed my Taſk.

Note, *The Pronoun* they *is omitted in Latin, when it is general, and refers to no particular Perſon.*

1. No body, as *they* ſay, is born without Faults.
2. *They* cry out, rich Men are generally proud.
3. *Rome*, as *they* ſay, was built on ſeven Hills.
4. The Graces, as *they* report, are three; the Muſes nine; the Labours of *Hercules* twelve; and the wiſe Men of *Greece* ſeven.

Aliquando

Aliquando oratio eſt verbo nominativus.

SOmetimes a ſentence, and ſometimes a Verb of the Infinitive Mood only, is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb.

1. *To love his Parents is* the Duty of a Child.
2. *To honour the King is* the Duty of a Subject.
3. *To love your Enemies*, and *not to ſeek Revenge, is* the Duty of a Chriſtian.
4. *To love Idleneſs brings* Diſgrace.
5. *To laugh* much *ſhews* great Folly.
6. *To teach brings* Trouble and ſometimes *gives Pleaſure.*
7. *A deſire to excel* others in Virtue and Learning, *is* a commendable Ambition.

Aliquando adverbium cum Genitivo.

SOmetimes an Adverb with the Genitive Caſe is the Nominative to the Verb, and then the Verb muſt be of the ſame Number as the Genitive Caſe.

1. *Part of the Dogs are* on this ſide the River and *Part* on the other.
2. *Part of the Men were ſlain*, and *Part* of them *ran away.*
3. *Very little Money will ſuffice* where there is a contented Mind.

Verba Infinitivi modi pro nominativo, &c.

WHEN a Substantive or Pronoun with the Conjunction that *before it (either expressed or understood) cometh between two Verbs, the Conjunction is frequently left out and the latter Verb is put in the Infinitive Mood, with an Accusative Case of the Substantive or Pronoun before it.*

1. I know *that I have offended*, but I also know *that you love me*, and therefore I expect Pardon.
2. We know *that God governs* the World, nevertheless we provoke him daily.
3. I know *that all Men blame* the ungrateful, therefore I am resolved to keep my Promise.
4. I am glad to hear *that you follow* Virtue and reverence your Parents.
5. When *Alexander* knew *that he had killed* his Friend *Clitus*, he grieved vehemently.
6. Who knows not, *that the covetous Man* always *wants?*

Note, *The Conjunction* that *is sometimes rendered by* quòd, *with an Indicative, and* ut *&c. in this place with the Potential Mood, and then the Noun or Pronoun that goes before the Verb, must continue in the Nominative Case.*

1. You do well, *that you are helpful* to me.
2. I believe *that I can* repeat my Lesson.
3. Thou knowest *that I love* the Truth, and *that I hate* a Lyar.

4. It

4. It is poſſible *that I may be deceived* in this Buſineſs.

5. You kindly adviſe *that I ſhould love* my Parents, *reſpect* my Maſter, *and ſtudy* diligently.

6. I will take care *that all may know* thy Diligence.

Verbum inter duos nominativos, &c.

A Verb coming between two Nominative Caſes of different Numbers, may agree with either of them.

1. *The Captives were* the Soldiers *Booty.*

2. *Athens was* the moſt flouriſhing *City of Greece.*

3. The *Walls* of a City *are* the *Defence* of the Citizens.

4. The *Delight* (*deliciæ*) of the Learned is *Terence.*

5. *Wars are the Cauſe* of Woe.

6. The *Encouragement* of the Labourers *are* their *Rewards.*

Nomen multitudinis ſingulare, &c.

A Noun of multitude, or ſignifying many, though in the Singular Number, is ſometimes followed by a Verb Plural.

1. *The common People judge* by Opinion and Report.

2. A whole *Flock* of Sheep *are deſtroyed* by one Wolf.

3. A great *Herd* of Oxen *are driven* by a little Boy.

4. A *Multitude* of Fiſhes *are taken* out of the River.

5. *Part of* the Boys *ſtudy* and *Part play.*

6. A *Band* of Soldiers *ruſhed* into the Town and took the Citadel.

Obſerve, *Many Nominative Caſes Singular, with a Conjunction coming between them, will have the Verb following in the Plural Number; and when different Perſons are expreſſed, the Verb agrees with the firſt Perſon rather than the ſecond, and with the ſecond rather than with the third, as being the moſt worthy Perſons.*

1. *Honour* and *Glory incite* Courage and Virtue.

2. The *Sun* and the *Moon* are Planets.

3. *Peter* and *Paul preached* and prayed.

4. *Juſtice* and *Liberality procure* Friendſhip and Honour.

5. *I* and *my Brother are* in Safety, but *thou* and thy *Siſter are* in Danger.

6. *Thou* and *thy Man ſhall plough* in the ſame Field.

7. My Brother hath left us, but *you* and *I will ſeek* him.

8. Neither *you* nor *he have* either Money or Fortune.

9. *He* and *I* often *diſpute* about Trifles.

10. *Let you* and *I honour* our Parents, and while idle Boys play, *let you* and *I learn* our Leſſon.

Imper-

Impersonalia nominativum non habent.

VERBS Impersonal have not a Nominative Case, and are expreſſed in Engliſh moſt commonly by the Particle it *before them, and are declined in the third Perſon only: They govern Caſes.*

1. *It behoveth me* to riſe early in the Morning.
2. *It becometh me* to be ſilent in much Company.
3. *It behoveth thee* to know thyſelf.
4. *You ought*, (that is, *it behoves thee*) when you receive a Benefit *to be thankful.*
5. When Kings command, *Subjects muſt* (that is, *it becometh them*) to obey.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

Adjectiva, participia et pronomina cum ſubſtantivo, &c.

ADjectives, Participles, and Pronouns, agree with their Subſtantive in Gender, Number, and Caſe.

1. *A good Boy* is regarded by his Maſter, and beloved by his Parents.
2. *A large Family* requireth *great Care.*
3. *A virtuous Woman* is an ornament to *her Huſband.*

4. *The*

4. *The learned Maſter* inſtructs *diligent Scholars* with *great Pleaſure.*

5. *Thy torn Book* contains not *my Leſſon.*

6. *The crafty Fox* perſuaded the *ſilly Crow* that he was *a beautiful Bird*, and had *a ſweet Voice.*

7. The *fooliſh Cock* found *a fair Jewel*, but did not know the Value of it.

8. *This Man*, *that Woman*, and *thoſe Children* walked together in the Fields.

9. *A fighting Cock* fears not *his crowing Enemy.*

10. *Raſh Counſel* hindereth *great Gain.*

11. *A neighing Horſe* deſpiſeth *the flying Darts.*

12 *Evil Words* corrupt *good Manners*, and *evil Manners* make *naughty Boys.*

13. *A wounded Conſcience* is an *unſupportable Burthen.*

14. *The untimely Death* of a *loving Huſband* is a *bitter Fountain* of Grief to a *kind Wife.*

15. When *civil Wars* ceaſe, then you may expect *happy Times*; and when *happy Times* return, then you may expect *civil Wars.*

Aliquando oratio ſupplet, &c.

SOmetimes a whole Sentence is put inſtead of the Subſtantive, and then the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender.

1. *It being heard that Peace was proclaimed*, the People rejoiced.

2. *It being reported that I was an idle Boy*, my Father was angry.

Obſerve,

Obſerve, 1. *The Engliſh Word* Thing, *or* Things, *either expreſſed or underſtood, is frequently omitted in making Latin; and the Adjective, &c. muſt be put in the Neuter Gender, which agrees with the Word,* res, *or* negotium *underſtood.*

1. It is *a pleaſant Thing* to hear the Birds ſinging in a Grove.

2. It is *a glorious Thing* for Men to die for their Country.

3. It is not *juſt* to break a Promiſe.

4. To eat and drink moderately is *moſt wholeſome.*

5. To ſleep little, to riſe early, and to ſtudy much, are *commendable.*

6. To do good, and to be evil ſpoken of; alſo to do good, and to receive no Thanks, are not *unuſual Things.*

Obſerve, 11. *The Words* Man *or* Men, *either expreſſed or underſtood, are alſo frequently left out in making Latin, and in that caſe the Adjective muſt be put in the Maſculine Gender.*

1. *The wiſe Man* ſeeketh Wiſdom, and the *fooliſh Man* deſpiſeth Underſtanding.

2. Fortune favours *the Brave Man,* but diſregardeth *the timorous.*

3. *Covetous Men* deſpiſe *the Poor,* but *the liberal* cheriſh them.

4. *The righteous* fear the Lord, but *the fooliſh* regard not Inſtruction.

5. *The deceitful Man* is contemned *by the honeſt,* as *a Coward by the brave.*

6 To deſpiſe *the wicked,* and to love *the good,* is juſt and commendable.

Obſerve,

Obſerve, III. *Two or more Subſtantives Singular with the Conjunction* and *between them, will have the Adjective in the Plural Number, which muſt agree with the Subſtantive of the moſt worthy Gender, as is before ſet down,* p. 21.

1. The Man Servant *and* the Maid Servant are *honeſt.*
2. My Father *and* Mother are *pious,* my Brother *and* Siſter are *idle.*
3. The King *and* the Queen walked in the Garden *arrayed in* Royal Robes.
4. This Man, that Woman, *and* I are *joyful.*
5. My Leſſon *and* my Exerciſe are *eaſy.*
6. A Cart *and* a Plough are *uſeful* in Huſbandry.
7. Courage *and* Reſolution, Care *and* Diſpatch are *neceſſary* in this Buſineſs.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

Relativum cum antecedente, &c.

THE Relative agrees with the Antecedent (that is, the Noun going before) in Gender, Number, and Perſon.

Note, *When you have the Relatives,* who, which, *or the Word* that, *ſignifying* who *or* which, *aſk the Queſtion* who? *or* what? *and the Word that anſwers to the Queſtion, is the Antecedent to it.*

1. He

1. He is a wiſe Man *who* ſpeaks few Words.

2. Thou art a fooliſh Boy, *who* never thinkeſt concerning future Time.

3. *I*, *who* am an old Man, do nothing right in the Opinion of him *that (who)* is young.

4. The King is honoured, *who* loveth his ſubjects.

5. Ye, *who* hate Reproof, are fooliſh.

6. Thou hateſt me without a Cauſe, *who* am thy beſt Friend.

7. It is a ſhameful Thing, that they, *who* are well-born, ſhould live baſely.

8 The Rewards *which* are promiſed ſhall be given, when the Works *that (which)* are required are finiſhed.

9. Who is a good Boy? He *that (who)* plays not until he has done his Taſk.

10. The wicked, *that (who)* fear not God, will hereafter blame their own Folly.

Aliquando oratio ponitur, &c.

A Sentence ſometimes ſupplieth the Place of the Antecedent, in which Caſe the Relative muſt be put in the Neuter Gender.

1. He loveth his Brother ſincerely, *which* is very commendable.

2. You are very idle, and ſometimes a Truant, *which* are moſt pernicious things.

3. Thou praiſeſt me preſent, and blameſt me abſent, *both which* I equally hate.

He

4. He hath built much, and often feaſted, *which* have waſted his Eſtate.

5. You love to lie in Bed in the Morning *which* is unwholeſome.

6. Strive to keep a pure conſcience, *which* is the moſt comfortable Thing in Life.

Note, *If two (or more) Antecedents come together and one ſignifies a Thing with Life, and the other a Thing without Life, the Relative muſt agree with the Subſtantive which ſignifies Life.*

1. He has found *the Horſe* and *the Saddle*, *which* you had loſt.

2. I have brought you *the Bird* and *the Egg*, *which* I found in the Neſt.

3. We have ſeen the *Work*, and the *Workmen whom* you ſo much commended.

4. The *Cow*, the *Milk*, and the *Rake*, *that (which)* the Maid left in the Field.

Relativum inter duos nominativos, &c.

THE Relative being between two Nominative Caſes, does not always agree with the former, but ſometimes with the latter Subſtantive though of different Genders.

1. *The Bird that (which)* is called *a Sparrow*, liveth not long naturally.

2. *The Town that (which)* is called *Cambridge*, and *the City which* is called *Oxford*, have many famous and learned Men in them.

3. The

3. The ſeventh *Day*, *which* was the *Sabbath* of the Jews, is *Saturday*; and *Sunday*, *which* is now the *Chriſtian Sabbath*, is properly the firſt Day of the Week.

4. In *London* there is a *Place which* is called *Weſtminſter Hall.*

Aliquando relativum concordat cum primitivo, &c.

SOmetimes the Relative agrees with the Primitive Word, which is underſtood in the Poſſeſſive. As in the Pronoun Poſſeſſive meus, *is underſtood* mei, *the Genitive Caſe of the Primitive* ego.

1. Hear *my* Voice (that is, *the Voice of me*) *who* cry out unto *thee.*

2. I hate *thy* Manners, *who* doſt not reverence thy Superiors.

3. He ſhewed *his* Wit, *who* firſt invented Clocks.

4. O hear *our* Prayers, *who* ſeek Succour from thee.

5. I wonder at *your* Folly, *who* attempt to waſh a Blackamoor white.

Obſerve, *If no Nominative Caſe comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative itſelf is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb.*

1. He is not bleſſed *who* knows how to do good, but he *who* doth good.

2. He is more valiant *that (who)* conquers himſelf, than he *who* conquers the ſtrongeſt Towns.

3. I love my School-fellows, *who* play with me in the Fields.

4. Not he, *who* poſſeſſes little, but he *that (who)* coveteth more, is a poor Man.

5. That Kingdom is deſtroyed, *which* lately flouriſhed in the greateſt Splendour.

6. The Peace, *that (which)* is juſt and honeſt, ought never to be violated.

Si nominativus relativo et verbo interponatur, &c.

IF the Nominative Caſe comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by the Verb; that is, *muſt be put in the ſame Caſe which the Verb governs, like to a Noun Subſtantive.*

1. It becomes me to raiſe up thoſe, *whom* cruel Fortune hath caſt down.

2. Stripes will ſeldom compel thoſe to be good, *whom* Advice cannot perſuade.

3. We love thoſe, *whom* we have never ſeen, on account of their Virtue and Honeſty.

4. It is the greateſt Raſhneſs to ſpeak ill of that Perſon *whom* thou knoweſt not.

5. It is Folly to diſpraiſe them *whom* all Men commend.

6. You love that *which* I hate, and I hate that *which* you love.

7. The Boys, *whom* Learning delighteth, will gain Love and Eſteem.

8. The

8. The Comedy *that (which)* we acted yeſterday, was very pleaſant.

9. I have loſt the Hat *which* my Father bought.

10. Happy are thoſe Kings, *whom* Subjects love, and Enemies fear.

11. Miſerable are thoſe Countries, *which* War and Famine vex and lay waſte.

12. The diligent Maſter, *whom* the Boys regard, maketh his Scholars learned; but he, *whom* his Scholars deſpiſe, laboureth in vain.

Aut ab alia dictione. *The Relative may be governed by a Prepoſition, or ſome other Word in the Sentence.*

1. God is infinite, *in Compariſon of whom*, the whole Creation is as nothing.

2. The Man *whoſe Fame* is loſt is miſerable.

3. The Boy *whoſe Leſſon* is moſt difficult, applies the greateſt Induſtry.

4. I am glad to ſee my Parents, *from whom* I have been abſent ſo long.

5. Many Men contemn thoſe Honours, with *the Deſire of which* others are inflamed.

6. The Mark, *to which* the Horſe runs, finiſheth his Labour.

7. The Honour, *for which* thoſe wreſtlers ſtrove, ſhall be refuſed, becauſe they exerted not their utmoſt Strength.

8 The Houſe, *whoſe Foundation* is not ſtrong, will fall when the Wind bloweth vehemently.

9. We ought every where to worſhip God, *whoſe Power* is every where.

Conſtruction of Nouns Subſtantive.

Quum duo ſubſtantiva, &c.

WHEN two Subſtantives of different Significations come together with the Particle of *between them, the latter muſt be put in the Genitive Caſe.*

1. The Law *of* Nature is the Law of God.
2. The Body is the Receptacle *of* the Soul.
3. Death is the common Fate *of* all Men.
4. An ingenuous Mind is the Mark *of* a liberal Education.
6. Dutifulneſs towards Parents is the Foundation *of* Virtue.
7. Peace *of* Mind, and Tranquillity *of* Spirit, are in the Heart of the Righteous.

Obſerve 1. *That the latter Subſtantive in* Engliſh *is frequently put firſt, with the Letter* s *and an Apoſtrophe* ('s) *as is before expreſſed,* p. 25.

1. *The King's Heart* is in the *Lord's Hand.*
2. *Youth's Raſhneſs* is *old Men's Wonder.*
3. *God's Judgements* are righteous and certain.

Obſerve 11. *That the Genetive Caſe of the Plural Number, has commonly the Letter* s *added to it without an Apoſtrophe.*

4. *Tradeſmans*

4. *Tradeſmens Profit* conſiſts in a quick Return of their Money.

5. The *Childrens Duty* towards their Parents is the Command of God.

Obſerve, III. *Sometimes the latter Subſtantive in Engliſh, when it comes before the Subſtantive it is govern'd of, has neither the Particle* of, *before it, nor the Letter* s, *and yet muſt be put in the Genitive Caſe, as* Ex. 1. The Hall Window, *that is,* the Window of the Hall.

1. The Hat and Cane are in *the Hall Window.*

2. When the Steed is ſtolen they ſhut *the Stable Door.*

3. The Slave leaped over the *City Walls.*

Obſerve, IV. *The Genitive Caſe of the Subſtantive is ſometimes changed into an Adjective, and agrees with the Subſtantive in Caſe, Gender, and Number.*

1. *Summer Evenings* draw much Company into the Fields and Gardens.

2. My *Father's Houſe* and *my Brother's Garden,* are both in the ſame Street.

3. You talked much of [de] *Sea Affairs,* who haſt never ſailed.

4. This *Silver Tankard* was made by an eminent Workman.

Obſerve. V. *Sometimes the Genitive is elegantly turned into a Dative Caſe.*

1. A good Prince is the Father *of his Country.*

2. My Brother was both the Delight and Grief *of his Mother*; the Delight, when good; and the Grief, when idle.

3. God is a Father *of those* who love him, and the Protector *of the Righteous* who fear him.

Adjectivum in neutro genere positum, &c.

AN Adjective absolute, or without a Substantive, put in the Neuter Gender, may be taken as a Substantive, and have a Genitive Case after it.

1. *Much Gain* is acquired by constant Labour.
2. I never saw *so much Money* together in all my Life.
3. Where there is *most Wisdom*, there is the *least quarrelling*.
4. There is oftentimes *much Talk*, where there is *little Understanding*
5. He who is Hungry, desires *very little Sauce*.
6. Truly *much Money* is wanting, to me but I am content; hence ariseth *as great Pleasure* as *I* desire.

Ponitur interdum genitivus, &c.

SOmetimes a Genitive Case only is expressed, the former Substantive being omitted by the Figure, which is called in Grammar Ellipsis, i. e. *a Defect, or Omission in Speech.*

1. When I came to *St. Paul's* (i. e. the *Church of St. Paul*) I greatly admired the magnificent Building.

2. I

2. I went yeſterday to *Richmond*, and dined at *the Dog* (i. e.) *the Sign of the Dog*.

3. Did you hear a Sermon yeſterday? Yes, at *St. Mary's*.

Duo ſubſtantiva rei ejuſdem; &c.

WHEN two Subſtantives come together denoting the ſame Perſon or Thing, the latter explaining or deſcribing the former, thoſe Subſtantives are put in the ſame Caſe by Appoſition.

1 Reject not *Glory, the Fruit* of all Virtue.

2. Avoid *Pleaſure, the Parent* of all Evil.

3. *Envy, the Torment* of the Mind, commonly produceth *Murder, the Deſtruction* of the Body.

4. *Cyrus, King of Perſia*, conquered great Part of *Aſia*.

5. *Cambyſes, the Son of Cyrus*, added Egypt to his Father's Empire.

6. *Edward* the *Black Prince* was a valiant Commander; he took *John, King of France*, Priſoner.

Laus et vituperium rei ponitur, &c.

TWO Subſtantives coming together with of *between them, the latter expreſſing the Praiſe, or Diſpraiſe, as alſo the Nature and Property of the former, may be put either in the Genitive, or Ablative Caſe.*

1. Eraſmus,

1. Eraſmus, *a Man of ſolid Learning*, wrote many Books on different Subjects.

2. *A Man of true Wiſdom* is eſteemed every where.

3. He is a *Boy of ready Wit, great Memory*, and *good Utterance.*

4. The Nation is happy, *which* is governed by a *Prince of great Clemency.*

5. He is *a Man of no Credit*, who hath violated his Promiſes.

6. Eaſy is the Taſk of him who teacheth *a Boy of a flexible Mind*, and *an acute Genius.*

Opus et uſus Ablativum exigunt, &c.

THE Engliſh to have need of, to have uſe of, *rendered in Latin by* Opus, *and* Uſus, *require an Ablative Caſe after them of the Thing, and a Dative of the Perſon.*

1. *I have need of thy Judgement* in this Affair.

2. *My Son hath need of twenty Pounds*; he ſhall have them ſoon.

3. At preſent, *we had need of War* rather than *Peace.*

4. *You have need of Inſtruction*, becauſe you are ignorant; and becauſe you are idle, *you have need of a Rod.*

5. He always covets Money, *of which he has no need.*

6. In Time of Danger, *we have uſe for our Strength* and *Courage*, *Skill* and *Diligence.*

Opus

Opus *is ſometimes put Adjectively for* neceſſarius *neceſſary, or, convenient to be done, and has different Conſtructions.*

1. How much Money is *neceſſary for you.*
2. A Guide is *neceſſary for a Traveller.*
3. You ſay that many Things *are neceſſary for me* in this Buſineſs.
4. Provide all Things that *(which)* are *neceſſary for Dinner.*
5. Get all Things which are *neceſſary for me,* for to morrow I ſhall go to *Eton* School.

Conſtruction of Nouns Adjective.

Adjectiva quæ deſiderium, &c.

Adjectives ſignifying Deſire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Innocence; *and their contraries, as,* Ignorance, Forgetting, Guilt; *alſo* Care, Fear, *or any other Paſſion of the Mind, require the Noun or Pronoun following to be put in the Genitive Caſe.*

1. It becometh him, who is *deſirous of Honour,* to be *mindful of Virtue.*
2. He who is *deſirous of Praiſe,* ought to be *ſtudious of Learning* and *good Manners.*

3. Thou

3. Thou art *ſkilful in natural Things*, not *rude of Letters*, but *ignorant of* Virtue.

4. A rich Man, *careleſs of his Affairs*, is reduced to Poverty; but a poor Man, who is *careful of his*, acquireth Riches.

5. Although they were *careful of your Buſineſs*, they were *negligent of their own*.

6. Let a Man be *mindful of his Duty*, and he will not be *unmindful of God*.

7. If thou art *conſcious of no Fault*, why do you fear?

8. He is *bold of Heart* but *doubtful of Mind*.

9. Be thou *mindful of Things paſt*, and not *forgetful of Benefits*.

10. A Mind *conſcious of Right* laughs at the Lyes of Fame.

11. The Mind of Man is *ignorant of Fate*, and *future Fortune*.

12. He that (*who*) is *unſkilful of Buſineſs*, *ignorant of Laws*, *doubtful of Judgement*, and not *confident of Spirit*, ought not to be a Ruler of the Commonwealth.

Adjectiva verbalia in ax, &c.

ADjectives derived from Verbs, and ending in ax, *have commonly* of *or* in *after them, and require the Noun that follows, to be put in the Genitive Caſe.*

1. God created Man *capable of divine Perfection*.
2. Fools are never *capable of Admonition*.

3. The

3. The Land in which you dwell, is *fruitful in* (ferax) *Corn*, *Wine*, and *Oil*.

4. It is neceſſary for him to think rightly, who is *pertinacious of his own Opinion*.

5. Gluttony is *conſumptive* (edax) *of Eſtates*, and Time *of all Things*.

Nomina partitivia, numeralia, &c.

NOUNS Partitive, i. e. *ſignifying a part of a Thing, whether put affirmatively, or by way of Queſtion*; alſo *Numerals, or Nouns of Number, and Words of the* Comparative *and* Superlative *Degree, take a Genitive Caſe Plural after them*; *and if an Adjective follows them, it muſt be of the ſame Gender as the Genitive Caſe.*

1. Which *of us* is without Fault?

2. Nothing is ſo abſurd which is not ſaid by *ſome of the Philoſophers*.

3. Thou haſt choſen two Companions, *one of them* is a Fool, and *the other* is idle; if therefore you imitate them, they will render you incapable of Study.

4. *Romulus* built the City of *Rome*, and was the *firſt of all the* Roman *Kings*.

5. Let it not ſeem wonderful to *any of you*, that old Men love Money.

6. *Which of us* is ignorant of your Folly?

7. *Every*

7. *Every one of the Soldiers* received ſeven Crowns from the Captain.

8. *Of the Sons* of *Adam*, *Cain* was *the firſt*, *Abel* was *the Second*, and *Seth the third.*

9. *Of the Virgins*, *five* were wiſe, *and five* were fooliſh.

10. Both thou and thy Brother are valiant, but thou art *the moſt courageous of the two.*

11. The *faireſt of Flowers* is not always the ſweeteſt.

12. He is *the beſt of Friends who* brings Comfort in Adverſity.

Uſurpantur autem et cum his, &c.

THE *Words* of, from, after, *following* Nouns Partitive, Numerals, &c. *are ſometimes rendered by* a, ab, de, e, ex, *with the Ablative Caſe*; *alſo by the Prepoſitions* ante *and* inter *with the Accuſative Caſe.*

1. *Of my Sons*, the elder is well, the younger is ſick.

2. I am the *third from John*, and *Thomas* is the *fourth* from me.

3. My Brother *George* was *the firſt after him* who repeated his Leſſon.

4. Our Parents are the *next after God* who ought to be honoured by us.

5. *Jupiter*

5. *Jupiter* is ſaid to have been *the chief of* (de) *the Gods above.*

6. He is *the only one among the Crowd* who deſerves Praiſe.

7. *Epictetus* was *one of the* Stoic Philoſophers.

8. I came to School to-day *the firſt of all* my School-fellows.

9. *Homer* was *the chief* Poet, and *Demoſthenes* the chief Orator *of (among)* the Greeks. *Cicero* was the *chief* Orator, and *Virgil* the *chief* Poet *of (among)* the Latins.

Secundus aliquando dativum, &c.

SEcundus *ſecond to*, or, *inferior to, ſometimes governs a Dative Caſe.*

1. My Brother in Diligence and Learning is *ſecond to none.*

2. In honeſt and juſt Dealings, he is *ſecond to none* of his School-fellows.

3. *Achilles* was *inferior* (ſecundus) *to none* of the Ancients.

4. I diſdain to be *inferior to you* in any Chriſtian Virtue.

Interrogativum et ejus redditivum ejuſdem caſus, &c.

WHEN a Queſtion is aſked, the Anſwer muſt be made by the ſame Caſe, in Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, and in the ſame Tenſe in Verbs, that the Queſtion is aſked by.

1. *Of whom* ſhall I be mindful? *Of yourſelf.*
2. *Whom* ſhall I love above all? *God.*
3. *Of what* are covetous Men deſirous? *Money.*
4. *In what* conſiſts true Piety? *In Holineſs and Righteouſneſs.*
6. *What did ye* in the School? *We learned* our Leſſons, and *heard* our Maſter's Precepts.
6. *What will you do* for your Parents, who have done ſo much for you? *I will always love* and *honour them.*

Obſerve, 1. *The Rule varies if the Queſtion be made by* cujus, cuja, cujum *whoſe, for then the Anſwer muſt be in the Genitive Caſe, as being the latter of two Subſtantives, the former being underſtood.*

1. *Whoſe Cattle* are they? *the Butcher's (Cattle)*
2. *Whoſe Shoes* are theſe? *my Father's.*
3. *Whoſe Opinion* is ſo much commended? *Ariſtotle's.*
4. *Whoſe Garment* is that? *my Siſter's.*

Obſerve,

Obſerve, 11. *The Queſtion and Anſwer may be of different Caſes, if made by Words, that require it.*

1. How much coſt that Horſe? *Ten Pounds.* (Abl.)

Obſerve, 111. *This Rule alſo varies, if the Anſwer be made by* meus, tuus, noſter, *or other Pronouns Poſſeſſive, which Pronouns muſt agree with their Subſtantives in Caſe, Gender, and Number.*

1. *Whoſe Book* is this? *mine.*
2. *Whoſe Company* ſhall I love? *thine.*
3. *Whoſe Money* is ſquandered away by the Prodigal? *his own.*
4. *Whoſe Houſe* is this? not *yours*, but *ours.*

Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

Adjectiva quibus commodum, incommodum, &c.

ADjectives betokening Profit, *or* Diſprofit, Likeneſs, *or* Unlikeneſs, Pleaſure, *or* Diſpleaſure; Submiſſion, Reſiſtance; *or when a Relation to any thing is ſignified, require a Dative Caſe, the Sign* to *or* for, *being ei ther expreſſed, or underſtood.*

1. Exerciſe is *profitable to the Body.*
2. The Land is *unprofitable to the idle Huſbandman.*

3. Many Things are *profitable to ſome Men*, but Godlineſs is *profitable to all*.

4. The Counſels of that Man are *pernicious to the Commonwealth*.

5. In the whole form of his Face he is *like his Father*.

6. Some Men are very *unlike others* in their Behaviour and Judgement.

7. A good Boy will be *courteous to his School-fellows*.

8. To riſe betimes is *moſt grievous to the Sluggard*, though it be *moſt healthful for him*.

9. A bad Man is *a Friend to none*, and an *Enemy to himſelf*.

10. Your Affection is very *grateful to me* in Adverſity.

11. Your Opinion is not leſs *contrary to mine*, than Cowardice *to Fortitude*.

12. Every one ought to follow that Calling *for which* he is *fit*, and to avoid thoſe Things *for which* he is *unfit*.

13. Fortune is ſometimes *kind to me*, and ſometimes *to another*.

14. The Servant is *ſubmiſſive to his Maſter*.

15. It *is convenient for me* to go into the Country.

16. If you cannot be the beſt, endeavour to be *next to the beſt*.

Huc referuntur nomina ex *con*, &c.

TO this Rule alſo belong Nouns compounded of the Preposition Con: *as*, conſervus, cognatus, &c.

1. I love you much, becauſe you are *of kin to me*, but more becauſe you are good.

2. Happy is the Man, who is *conſcious to himſelf* that he hath done no Evil.

3 Be *polite* [concinnus] *to your Friends*, gentle to your Enemies, and juſt to all.

4. Many were *Fellow-Soldiers with Jaſon*, when he brought away the Golden Fleece from *Colchis*.

Quædam ex his etiam genitivo junguntur, &c.

SOME of theſe Adjectives ſignifying Likeneſs, Unlikeneſs, &c. *govern a Genitive Caſe.*

1. The Son is *like his Mother*, and *unlike his Father*.

2. It is well when the Mind is ſimple, and never *unlike* (diſpar) *itſelf*.

3. If you deſire to live happily, take care that you be not *acceſſary* (affinis) *to any crime*.

4. Error is *bordering upon* (finitimus) *Truth*.

Communis, alienus, immunis, &c.

THE Adjectives, communis *common*, alienus *ſtrange*, immunis *free from*, *have various Caſes after them.*

1. Communis *has generally the Dative Caſe after it, and ſometimes the Genitive, when the Subſtantive* Negotium *is underſtood.*

1 Univerſal Experience teacheth, that Death is *common to all,* both *young* and *old.*

2. The Earth is *common* both *to rich* and *poor.*

3. It is *common to* (the common Buſineſs) *all living Creatures* to preſerve themſelves.

11. Alienus, immunis, *admit of a Genitive Caſe, but more frequently a Dative, or an Ablative with the Prepoſition* a, *or* ab.

1. No one can think it *unbecoming his Dignity* (Gen) to regard Juſtice.

2. He is not a Fool, who is *an Enemy to Ambition.* (Dat.)

3. It is *no Buſineſs of mine* (alienum a me) to meddle with other Men's Affairs.

4. A Conſcience *void of Offence* deſpiſes a falſe Accuſation.

5. That Life is moſt pure which is moſt *free from Pleaſure.*

Natus, commodus, incommodus, &c.

THE *Adjectives* natus *born,* commodus, *convenient,* incommodus, *inconvenient,* utilis, *uſeful,* inutilis, *uſeleſs,* vehemens, *earneſt,* aptus, *fit, with many others, render*

the

the Sign to, *or* for, *(preceding the Noun,) by the Prepoſition* ad, *with the Accuſative Caſe.*

1. Man is *born to Labour*, and *fit for Friendſhip.*
2. Almoſt all Men are *prone* (propenſus) *to Pleaſures.*
3. The Nature of ſome Boys is *inclined* (proclivus) *to Idleneſs* and *Play:* But the Conſiderate know *that they* are *born to greater Purpoſes.*
4. He who is *earneſt for the Deſtruction* of others, is *born to his own Sorrow.*
5. This Harneſs is *convenient for my Horſe*, but *inconvenient for any other Uſe.*
6. A Man *good* (utilis) *for nothing* is a Burthen to himſelf and others.
7. Not the meaneſt thing which God hath made *is unprofitable* (inutilis) *for the uſe of Men.*
8. He who is *unfit for one Buſineſs*, may be *fit for another.*

Adjectiva in *bilis* accepta paſſivè, et participialia in *dus*, &c.

Adjectives ending in bilis, *and Participles in* dus, *or, Participials (*i. e. *Words that end like Participles of a Paſſive Signification, and derived from Verbs) govern a Dative Caſe.*

Love is a diſeaſe *curable by no Herbs.*

2. That

2. That knotty Oak is not *penetrable by an iron Wedge.*

3. Our defenders are *to be* gratefully *remembered by us.*

4. God is *to be worſhipped by all.*

The Accuſative Caſe after an Adjective.

Magnitudinis menſura ſubjicitur Adjectivis, &c.

ADjectives, denoting Meaſure, i. e. Breadth, Length, Thickneſs, Depth, *or* Height, *agree with their Subſtantives to which they refer, in Caſe, Gender, and Number, but the Words,* Inches, Feet, Yards, &c. *are put in the Accuſative, Ablative, and Genitive Caſes.*

I. *The Accuſative.*

1. There is in my Garden a Tree *fifty Inches thick.*
2. He built a Wall *thirty Feet high.*

Obſ. *This Accuſative is ſaid to be governed by the Prepoſition* ad, *underſtood.*

II. *The Ablative.*

1. My Father hath promiſed me a Book which he calls a *Theſaurus, three Inches thick.*
2. He is a tall Man, he is *ſix Feet* and *an Inch high.*

Obſ.

Obſ. *This Ablative is ſaid to be govern'd of the Prepoſition* a, ab *or* de, *underſtood.*

III. *The Genitive.*

1. My Father's Library is *twenty Feet broad,* and *fifty Feet long.*

2. This Houſe is ſeated on a Hill, *an hundred Yards high.*

Obſ. *This Genitive is ſaid to be govern'd of* Longitudinem, &c. *underſtood.*

Accuſativus aliquando ſubjicitur adjectivis, &c.

THE Accuſative Caſe is ſometimes put after Adjectives and Participles, where the Prepoſition ſecundùm as to, according to, *ſeems to be underſtood.*

1. My Couſin is *unlike* my Brother, *as to ſhape* and *Features.*

2. When *I* told him this, he was *caſt down* (demiſſus vultum.) *as to* his *Look.*

The Ablative Caſe after the Adjective.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

ADjectives ſignifying Plenty, Want, Fulneſs, *or* Emptineſs, *have an Ablative Caſe, and ſometimes a Genitive after them.*

1. *The*

I. *The Ablative Caſe.*

1. The Night of rich Men is generally *full of Fears.*

2. Human Life is never *free from* (vacuus) *Trouble.*

3. *England* is a pleaſant Country and *rich in Land.*

4. To ſee good Men *laden with Reproaches,* is not a wonderful Thing.

5. A good Man will be *full,* not only *of good Words,* but *of good Works.*

6. A Man may be *rich in Land* and *Cattle,* yet *poor in Money.*

II. *The Genitive Caſe.*

1. The Fables of the Poets are *full of Vanity.*

2. All who are *Maſters* (compotes) *of Virtue* are happy.

3. We are not *wanting,* but *prodigal of Time.*

4. Solitude, and a Life without Friends, is *full of Snares and Fears.*

5. He ſhall not be poor in Reward who is *rich in good Works.*

6. Man is *partaker of Reaſon and Speech,* but the Beaſt is *void* (expers) *of both.*

7. When any Man is *full of Wine,* he is *not Maſter* (impos) *of himſelf.*

Adjectiva regunt ablativum ſignificantem cauſam, &c.

Adjectives, and ſometimes Subſtantives, govern an Ablative Caſe of the Word which expreſſeth the inſtrument wherewith, *the cauſe* why, *or the manner* how, *a Thing is done or effected; the Prepoſitions* a, ab, cum, *or* de, *being generally underſtood.*

1. My Brother's Face is *pale with Sickneſs*, not *with Study*.

2. My Siſter is *excellent*, both *in Beauty* and *the Endowments* of the Mind.

3. I have ſeen my Friend *pale with Envy*, and ſoon after *red with Anger*.

4. We ought not to ridicule a Man who is *weak with Age, deformed in Birth, or lame by Diſeaſe*.

5. Be not *proud* either *of Wealth* or *Honours*, for Fortune is always inconſtant, and you may fall into Poverty and Diſgrace.

6. The *ingenuous by Birth*, ought not to be *Clowniſh in Behaviour*.

7. He is *learned in Name* only, who cometh to School and remembers nothing.

8. Not uncommonly the *wiſe in Words*, are *fooliſh in Deeds*.

10 When Parents are *weak*, either *in Mind*, or *Fortune*, it is the Duty of Children to increaſe their Wealth, and to be a Help and Support to them.

Dignus,

Dignus, indignus, præditus, &c.

THESE *Adjectives*, worthy, unworthy, endued, diſabled, content, baniſhed, relying upon, &c. *Alſo Adjectives ſignifying* Price, *will have an Ablative Caſe after them, which Ablative is governed by Prepoſitions not expreſſed in* Latin.

1. He who is *endued with Virtue*, is *worthy of Honour*.

2. No one is *worthy of Friendſhip*, who is not *endued with Honour*.

3. They are Men in Name only, who do Things *unworthy a Man*.

4. He who cannot adviſe himſelf is like the *blind* (captus oculis) and he who refuſes to be adviſed, is like the *deaf* (captus auribus.)

5. They are *unworthy of the Glory* of Heaven, who are not *content with thoſe Pleaſures* which Virtue gives.

6. I can live *content with a little*.

7. *Relying upon the Honeſty* of our Friends, we have neglected our own Safety, and are now *baniſhed from our Country*.

8. A poor Cottage, *dear at twenty Shillings*, may contain a Man of great Virtue.

9. A Garment, *cheap at fifty Pounds*, may cover a Man whoſe Wit would be *dear at a Groat*.

10. Virtue is not *to be purchaſed with Gold*.

Horum

Horum nonnulla interdum Genitivum, &c.

DIgnus, indignus, *and other of theſe Words, have ſometimes a Genitive Caſe after them*; de familiâ, *or the like Subſtantive being underſtood.*

1. His Life is conducted with ſo great fidelity, that he is certainly *worthy of his great Progenitors.*
2. He performed great Things for his Country, and was not *unworthy of his noble Anceſtors.*
3. He was a bad Man, *and baniſhed* (extorris) *the Kingdom.*

Comparativa cùm exponuntur per *quàm*, &c.

ADjectives of the Comparative Degree with than *after them, not expreſſed in* Latin *by* quàm, *require an Ablative Caſe.*

1. Health is *better than Gold*, and Grace *more precious than Rubies.*
2. What is more *ſweet than Honey, ſtronger than a Lion, whiter than Snow*, or *more hot than Fire?*
3. Nothing is *fairer*, nothing is *more amiable than Virtue.*
4. *Better* is the Rebuke of a Friend *than the Flattery* of an Enemy.
5. Nothing is *more pleaſant* to the Mind *than Truth*; and Peace is *better than innumerable Triumphs.*
6. A quiet Mind is *better than Riches*, and nothing is *more pleaſant* to a Man *than Knowledge.*

Obſ. *If than be made in Latin by the Conjunction* quàm, *the Subſtantive following is put in the ſame Caſe with the foregoing.*

1. A quiet Mind is *better than Riches*, and nothing is *more pleaſant* to a Man *than Knowledge*.

2. Perhaps my Father is *richer than thine*, and *I* may poſſeſs greater Wealth *than you*, yet I deſire Virtue, which is *better than great Riches*.

Tanto quanto, hòc, &c.

TAnto *by ſo much*, quanto *by how much*, hoc *by this*, eò *by that, ſignifying* exceeding: *Alſo* ætate *by Age*, natu *by Birth, are frequently joined to Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees.*

1. *By how much ſooner* the Sun riſes in the Morning, *by ſo much the later* it ſets in the Evening.

2. *The more difficult* a Thing *(quid)* is, *the more honourable*.

3. By *how much the greater* any pleaſure is, by *ſo much the more* it diſcompoſeth the Mind.

4. Goodneſs is *much more deſirable* than Greatneſs.

5. *Solomon* was *by far the wiſeſt* of all who lived before him.

6. You are *ſo much the higher* in the School than I, *by how much* you are *older* than I.

7. He is *more honourable for Age*, than *for Birth*.

Con-

Conſtruction of PRONOUNS.

Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri, &c,

THESE Genitive Caſes, mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri, *of their Primitive Pronouns* ego, tu, ſui, noſter, veſter, *are uſed when a Perſon is ſignified by them.*

1. There is ſcarce any Part *of me* free from Pain.
2. The Likeneſs *of you* is not to be ſeen in every Street.
3. There is little Love of God in him, in whom there is Love *of himſelf*, or of the World.
4. Do not, out of Love *of us*, neglect the Care *of yourſelves.*
5. Which *of you (ye)* can be ungrateful to me who am friendly to you?

Obſ. Noſtrûm *and* Veſtrûm, *the Genitive Caſes Plural of* ego *and* tu, *are uſed after Nouns Partitive*; (i. e.) *when a Part of any Number or Perſon is ſignified, and alſo after Words of the Comparative and Superlative Degree.*

1. *None of us* can think it juſt, that *one of us* ſhould be puniſhed for a Fault which an other hath committed.
2. If *any* (quis) *of you (ye)* commit a Fault, unleſs *ſome of you (ye)* confeſs it, *every one of you (ye)* ſhall be puniſhed.
3. By Study and Diligence, *the younger of us* is more learned than *the elder of you (ye.)*

4. The wiſeſt *of you* (*ye*) ſeem not to have much Wit.

5. Becauſe you have invited all to Dinner *none of us* will refuſe; but *every one of us* will come from *the leaſt of us* to the greateſt.

Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, &c.

THESE *Pronouns Poſſeſſive* meus *mine*, tuus *thine*, ſuus *his*, noſter *our*, veſter *your, are uſed when the Action or Poſſeſſion of a Thing is ſignified.*

1. *Thy Love* of me is greater than *my Love* of thee; becauſe thou honoureſt not *thy Father* and *thy Mother.*

2. This indeed is *thine Image*, becauſe you bought it; but it is not the Image of thee, becauſe *thy Face* is not ſo beautiful.

3. To every Man is *his Time*, *his* Labour, *his* Integrity, and *his* Conſcience.

4 *Our Integrity* is a Jewel which we will preſerve with all our Care.

5. Whatever ye loſe, loſe not *your Souls.*

Hæc poſſeſſiva, meus, tuus, ſuus, &c.

THESE *Pronouns* meus, tuus, &c. *often take* ipſius, ſolius, unius, duorum, paucorum, omnium, *and other Genitives after them; as alſo the Genitive Caſes of Participles, which Genitive Caſes have reference to the primitive Pronoun* meus, tuus, &c. *underſtood.*

1. From

1. From *your own Study* you may gueſs how much I have laboured.

2. The State was in Danger, but preſerved (*ſalva*) by *my own Service* (opera.)

3. By *my Help alone* ye obtained Pardon.

4. *Your* Piety *alone* will prevail more than all our Power or Policy.

5. Regard not what others ſay concerning you, whilſt *your own Conſcience* cannot accuſe you.

6. *My own Fortune* is better than the Counſel *of you two.*

7. Whilſt all deſerve Commendation, they repeat the Praiſe *of you few* only.

8. It is freſh in the Memory *of us all* by what means a Prince violated the Laws of his Country and loſt his Crown.

9. He repeated *my Writings being afraid* to rehearſe them *myſelf* in Public.

Sui, et ſuus, reciproca, &c.

THE Pronoun ſui *of himſelf, and* ſuus *his own, are called Reciprocals, as having Relation to a Subſtantive, or whatever goes before them in the ſame, or in a foregoing Sentence, and are uſed in their ſeveral Caſes.* Sui *alſo is uſed in like manner, whenever* himſelf, herſelf, *or* themſelves, *may be added to* he, ſhe, him, her, *or* they; *and* ſuus, *when the Word* own *may be added to* his, her, its, their.

1. The young Man regards not *himſelf.*
2. *Socrates* ſays, *that he (himſelf)* knew nothing.
3. Every one loveth him who is like *himſelf.*
4. This I know of him concerning his Companions, that *they (themſelves)* intend to finiſh *their (own)* Buſineſs.
5. Birds build *their Neſts* upon a Tree, where they bring up *their Young.*
6. More brave he is who overcometh *himſelf*, than he who overcometh *his Enemies.*
7. Trouble not yourſelf, it is *their (own)* Affair.

Note, *That if the Particles*, ſelf, ſelves, *or* own, *are not added to theſe Pronouns*, him, her, them, their; *theſe Pronouns are generally made by the Genitive Caſe of* is *he*, *&c. as*,

1. They commend *his* Behaviour in this Buſineſs.
2. *Their* Labours never proſper.

Hæc demonſtrativa *hic*, *iſte*, *ille*, &c.

THESE Pronouns Demonſtrative, hic, iſte, ille; *refer to different Perſons, or Things in the ſame Sentence*; hic *points out the Perſon, or Thing neareſt to him who ſpeaks*, iſte, *the Perſon or Thing next to him ſpoken of, and* ille *the Perſon, or thing moſt diſtant from both.*

1. *This Man* is my Father, *that Man* is my Brother, and *he* who walks alone is my Son.

2.

1. I place three Cups upon the Table; *This* is full of Water, *that* of Wine, and *the other* of Beer,

Note, Ille *and* iſte *are alſo frequently added to Nouns*; ille *denotes Eminence, or Reſpect*; iſte, *Contempt, or Diſregard*; *as*,

Alexander the Great, took Babylon; *Tarquin the Proud*, was the laſt King of Rome.

Hic et *ille* cùm ad duo antepoſita, &c.

HIC *and* ille, *when they relate to different Perſons, or Things ſpoken of,* hic *refers to the latter, and* ille *to the former Subſtantive, and agrees with them.*

1. A good *conſcience* is better than a *Kingdom*; *this* may make me great, but *that* will make me happy.

2. *Health* is more to be deſired than *Money*; for *this* cannot purchaſe *that*, but *that* can procure *this*.

3. *Virtue* and *Vice* divide the World; *this* deceiveth, *that* maketh happy; *that* affords true Pleaſure, *this* certain Miſery.

Obſ. *The Pronoun* ipſe *himſelf, herſelf, and* idem *the ſame, may be joined to all Perſons*, i. e. *to the ſeveral Caſes of the Noun, or Pronoun to which they belong.*

1. What *I myſelf* have ſeen, I may confidently affirm.

2. You cannot condemn what *you yourſelf* have done.

3. Not *Solomon himſelf* underſtood all Things.

4. *I myſelf* heard it, and *ſhe herſelf* ſaid it in my Houſe.

5. He not only demoliſhed the Temple, but commanded the *Statues themſelves* to be carried away.

6. I *the ſame Perſon* formerly lived with you.

7. *You the ſame*, who haſt given hope, afford Help.

8. *We the ſame*, who began that Work, intend to finiſh it.

9. The *ſame Men*, who love to Sin, dread the Puniſhment.

The Conſtruction of VERBS.

1. *The Nominative Caſe after the Verb.*

Verba ſubſtantiva: ut, *ſum*, *forem*, *fio*, &c.

VERBS Subſtantive, as, ſum *I am*, forem *I might be*, fio *I am made*, exiſto *I am: Alſo Verbs Paſſive of Calling, as*, appellor, vocor, *I am called; alſo* nominor *I am named*, dicor *I am ſaid*, habeor *I am accounted, and other Verbs like unto them, take the Nominative, or other the ſame Caſe before and after them.*

1. Virtue

1. Virtue *is the Perfection* of Reaſon, and Honour *is the Reward* of Virtue.

2. A good Life *is* perfect *Happineſs*.

3. If Money could buy Heaven, rich Men *would be Merchants*.

4. Water frozen *is made* (fio) *Ice*, and Ice thawed by heat *becomes Water*.

5. No honeſt Man *will be* (exiſto) *a Patron* to a diſhoneſt Cauſe.

6. Great Princes *are accounted happy Men*, and poor Men *are reckoned miſerable*; but this Opinion *is* not always *true*.

7. Riches *ſeem* (videor) to moſt Men the chief *Good*.

8. If you are *appointed Governor* of a Province, manage the Government with Wiſdom and Juſtice.

9. Gain *is thought* by many Men *Godlineſs*; but Godlineſs *is* by the beſt Men *eſteemed Gain*.

Item omnia ferè verba poſt ſe adjectivum, &c.

IN like manner all Verbs commonly take an Adjective after them, which muſt agree with the Subſtantive before them in Caſe, Gender, and Number, i. e. *when the one has a Reſpect to, or Relation to the other.*

1. *The Dog*, who *comes laſt*, ſometimes catcheth the tired Hare.

2. *I* who *come firſt*, am praiſed; but *thou*, who always *comeſt laſt*, art beaten.

3. *Hypocrites*

3. *Hypocrites pray aloud*, but the Righteous (whoſe *Prayers are ſilent*) are heard.

4. Do not *accuſtom thyſelf* to drink Wine *faſting*.

5. *Man walketh upright*, and beholdeth the Heavens, and yet, for the moſt part, he mindeth earthly Things.

Obſ. 1. *An Adverb that in Engliſh ends in* ly, *is often elegantly rendered by an Adjective in Latin.*

1. Good *Boys* learn *diligently*.

2. A good Man *dies willingly*, becauſe *he* hath *lived pioufly*.

Obſ. 11. *An Adjective after a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, agrees alſo with the Subſtantive that goeth before it, either expreſſed, or underſtood.*

1. *I* had rather *be rich*, than be ſo accounted.

2. The Poet ſays, that *Anger is* a ſhort *Madneſs*, therefore it becomes *us* not *to be paſſionate*.

3. I know *myſelf to be honeſt*, though I know *myſelf* not *to be rich*.

4. In an eaſy Cauſe *it is in the Power of* (licet) *any one to be eloquent*.

5. It is expedient *for every one to be honeſt* in all Conditions.

6. It is not granted to all *to be noble and wealthy*, but it is given *to all to be good* if they are willing.

11. *The Genitive Caſe after the Verb.*

Sum genitivum poſtulat, &c.

WHEN the Verb ſum *denotes* Poſſeſſion, Part, Duty, Token, *or otherwiſe belonging, or pertaining to a Perſon or Thing, it requires the Noun, Pronoun and Participle following, to be put in the Genitive Caſe.*

1. This Garment is *my Father's*.
2. The Books, which you ſee, *were my Couſin's*, and now *they are my Brother's*.
3. *It is the Part of a great Mind* to deſpiſe Injuries.
4. *It is the Duty of a young Man* to reverence his Elders.
5. Not to bear Injuries *is* not the *Part of a brave Man*.
6. *It is the Part of a generous Mind*, to aſſiſt the unhappy, and to do good to all.

Excipiuntur hi nominativi, meum, tuum, ſuum, &c.

THESE Pronouns Poſſeſſive meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, *and other Pronouns like to them, though they follow the Verb* ſum *without a Subſtantive, muſt in like manner of ſpeaking, be put in the Nominative Caſe, and agree with the Subſtantive expreſſed, or underſtood.*

1. This

1. This Book is *mine* (i. e. *my Book.*) That Hat is *thine* (i. e. *thy Hat.*)

2. Although this Houſe *be mine*, yet that Field, as he ſays, *is his.*

3. That ſhall be *our* and *your* Kingdom which God hath promiſed.

Obſerve, *If the Words* Duty, Property, *or* Part, *be joined with the Pronouns* meus, tuus, &c. *the Pronoun is always the Nominative Caſe and the Neuter Gender, and agrees with* Officium, *or other Noun expreſſed, or underſtood.*

1. *It is my Part* to act prudently, nor leſs *is it your Duty* to conduct yourſelf cautiouſly.

2. *It is our Duty,* who are Brothers, to live together in Amity and Concord.

3. It *is* not *my Property* to leſſon the good Actions of another.

4. It is neither *our* nor *your Part,* to determine what the future State of every Man ſhall be.

Verba accuſandi, damnandi, monendi, &c.

VERBS of accuſing, condemning, acquitting, admoniſhing, reminding, *or other like to them, will have a Genitive Caſe after them of the Crime, or Action, whereof the Perſon is accuſed, and Accuſative of the Perſon* accuſed, condemned, acquitted, &c.—de crimine, *or the like Noun being underſtood.*

1. My

1. My Father *accuſed me of Idleneſs*, but my Mother *acquitted me of that Fault.*

2. The Men, who *were accuſed of Theft*, *were acquitted of Murder.*

3. If you *condemn another of Superſtition*, take care, leſt *you yourſelf be condemned of Hypocriſy.*

4. It is generous *to admoniſh ingenuous Minds of their Errors*, not bitterly, but mildly.

5. He *reminded me of Negligence*, and *condemned his Brother of too much Indulgence.*

6. Afflictions often *put Men in mind of Religion*, when their Infirmity *reminds them of Death.*

7. One Scholar often *accuſes another of Wrong*, when the Maſter *condemns both of Idleneſs.*

Vertitur hic genitivus aliquando in ablativum, &c.

THE Genitive Caſe after theſe Verbs of accuſing, condemning, &c. *is often turned into an Ablative with a Prepoſition, if the Fault be particular, as*, lying, ſtealing, neglecting, &c, *and without a Prepoſition, if the Fault be general.*

1. How unhappy is my Station in Life! *I am accuſed of Lies* by one Friend, and *of Theft* by another!

2. It is a baſe Thing to accuſe any Man *of a falſe Crime.*

3. I told my Father, that it was right to *admoniſh* thee *of this Buſineſs.*

4. Moſt unhappy is he, *who being admoniſhed of a Fault*, neglects the Admonition, and hates the Admoniſher.

5. If you *condemn* me *of one Crime, I ſhall condemn* you *of many others.*

6. Though moſt Men thought that he was innocent, he *was condemned of many Crimes.*

Uterque nullus, alter neuter, &c.

WHEN theſe Words, uterque. nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, *or any Adjective of the Superlative Degree, come after Verbs of* accuſing, &c. *they are always put in the Ablative Caſe.*

1. Did the Maſter *admoniſh* the Scholars of Diligence in their Studies, or of Piety? *Of both.*

2. Of what Crime was your Brother *convicted? Of none.*

3. My Father's Servant was *accuſed* of Theft and Drunkenneſs, which he denied; but his Lies *cleared* him *of neither.*

4. Was he *accuſed of* Theft and Drunkenneſs? *Yes*; and *of other Things.*

5. He was *accuſed* of Covetouſneſs and Prodigality, but was *acquitted of both.*

6. That Man of no Integrity *accuſed* me *of moſt grievous Things.*

7. A Mind, conſcious of Evil, wanteth not Witneſſes, it *condemns* itſelf *of the moſt heinous Crimes.*

Satago, misereor, misereſco, &c.

THE *Words* ſatago *to be buſy about a Thing,* misereor, misereſco, *to pity, require a Genitive Caſe after them.*

1. Be not troubleſome, *I am buſy in my own Affairs.*

2. Whilſt *you are buſy about your own Concerns,* it behoves me not to neglect mine.

3. Death *pities none,* neither *rich* nor *poor.*

4. *I pity your Brother,* and *am ſorry for* (miſereſco) *his Folly.*

5. A merciful Judge *will pity an Offender,* even whilſt he puniſheth his Offence.

Reminiſcor. obliviſcor, memini, recordor, &c.

THE *Verbs* reminiſcor, memini, *to remember,* obliviſcor *to forget,* recordor, *to call to mind, require a Genitive Caſe, by reaſon of* memoriam, *or ſome other Subſtantive underſtood: They alſo take an Accuſative Caſe, according to the general Rule* (Verba tranſitiva) *of putting a Noun anſwering the Queſtion* whom, *or* what, *in that Caſe.*

1. A penitent Man *calls to mind* (reminiſcor) in Adverſity, *the Sins* which he committed in his Proſperity. (Gen.)

2. It is pleasant *to remember past Dangers.* (Gen.)

3. It is the Part of a wise Man *to forget Injuries* (Gen.)

4. A good Man presently *forgets Injuries*, but always *remembers Benefits.* (Acc.)

6. When *I recollect* the *many Kindnesses* which my Friend hath conferred upon me, I cannot be ungrateful. (Acc.)

Obs. *When* memini *signifies* to make mention of, *it takes the Ablative Case after it with the Preposition* de.

1 Your Father often *made mention of your Brother*, but never *of you.*

2. You ought always *to make mention of God* humbly and reverently.

3. *He* never once *spoke of* (memini) *your Sister.*

Potior, aut genitivo, aut ablativo jungitur.

THE Verb Potior, *to gain or enjoy, takes a Genitive or an Ablative Case after it.*

1. It is more brave to conquer Passion by Reason than *to gain a City* (Gen.) by Force.

2. What good Man commits a wicked Action *that he may enjoy* (Gen.) *a Kingdom?*

3. If thou art willing *to enjoy the pleasure of the Morning*, you ought to rise early.

4. It is better not *to obtain a Wish, or Desire*, than not to use it rightly.

111. *Of Verbs governing a Dative Case.*

Omnia verba regunt dativum, &c.

ALL Verbs that denote any thing acquired, or obtained to or for a Person, or Thing, take a Dative Case after them.

1. A Parent juſtly requires the greateſt Reverence *from his Children.*

2. *We owe* Piety *to our Relations*, and love *to our Country*; for Nature ſtrongly *attaches* us *to them.*

3. The Sun *ſhines* even *to the Wicked*, tho' their Sins committed againſt God be many,

4. *We are* not *born for ourſelves alone.*

5. It is moſt worthy a Man *to live* not *for himſelf*, but *for his Friends.*

6. The covetous Man is a Fool; for he acquires Riches *for others*, and not *for himſelf.*

Obſerve, *That Verbs ſignifying* to exhort, to call, to provoke, to incline, to apply, to conduce: *Alſo Verbs of* Motion, *and the Verb deponent* loquor, *will have the Signs* to *and* for, *that follow them, made by the Propoſition* ad *with an Accuſative Caſe.*

1. Parents and Maſters *exhort* Children *to Patience* and *Amity* when they *are provoked to Strife.*

2. God *calleth* Men *to Repentance*, and *inviteth* Sinners *to eternal Happineſs.*

3. Two Things principally *incline* Men *to Wickedneſs*, Luxury and Covetouſneſs.

4. All Men by Nature are *drawn to the Deſire* of Knowledge.

5. You ought to *apply* (confero) your Prudence and Underſtanding *to the Utility of Man.*

6. Wiſe Men chiefly regard thoſe things which *conduce moſt to their Profit.*

7. To-morrow when you *go to Market*, buy for me, if it be cheap, a Load of Hay.

To the foregoing general Rule Omnia verba, &c. *belong alſo Verbs of various kinds.*

1. Imprimis, Verba ſignificantia commodum, &c.

VERBS ſignifying Advantage, *or* Diſadvantage, *govern a Dative Caſe.*

1. Whoſoever ſhall *ſpare the Bad, hurts the Good.*

2. It is right *to pardon another* but *not yourſelf.*

3. Endeavour *to pleaſe all Men*; it is not however diſgraceful *to diſpleaſe the Bad.*

4. One ungrateful Man *is injurious to* (nocet) *all the miſerable.*

5. Moſt Men only *ſtudy their own Advatage.*

6. We eaſily aſſent to thoſe who *flatter us*, and affirm that we are good and wiſe, becauſe we *are fond of* (indulgemus) *ourſelves.*

Ex, his, juvo, lædo, delecto, offendo, *and other Verbs, ſignifying* to help, to hurt, to pleaſe, &c. *are uſed with the Accuſative Caſe.*

1. Unleſs you *help me* with your Advice and Money alſo, I am ruined.

2. Luxury *pleaſeth the Palate*, but *offends the Stomach.*

3. Nothing

3. Nothing ſo *hurts* (lædo) *me*, an infirm Man, as cold and foggy Weather.

4. The diligent Scholar *delights* not only *his Maſter*, but his *Father* and *Mother*.

5. An honeſt Man will take care leſt he *hurt* (offendo) *another's Credit*.

2. Verba comparandi regunt dativum.

VERBS of comparing *govern an Accuſative Caſe of the Perſon or thing compared, and a Dative of that to which it is compared.*

1. We often *compare ſmall things with great*, but we cannot *compare the Goods* of Fortune *to the Virtues* of the Mind.

2. Death *is* rightly *compared to Sleep*, and Fortune *to the Wind*.

3. The happieſt Condition in Life, if it be *compared to the Joys* of Heaven, is miſerable and unworthy our Purſuit.

Interdum verò ablativum cum præpoſitione, &c.

SOmetimes the Ablative with the Prepoſition cum, *and ſometimes the Accuſative Caſe with the Prepoſition* ad, *are uſed after the Verb* to compare.

1. It is ridiculous *to compare* the Pleaſures of the Body *with the Pleaſures* of Learning and Knowledge.

2. What is there in Life which can *be compared with Friendſhip?*

3. If

3. If *we compare* the longeſt Life of Man with *Eternity* it will be found very ſhort.

4. It is abſurd *to compare* a Dwarf *to a Giant*, or a Molehill *to a Mountain.*

5. The Violet is ſweet, but if it *be compared with the Roſe*, what is it?

3. Verba dandi et reddendi regunt dativum.

THE Verbs to give, to reſtore, *govern an Accuſative of the Thing given or returned, and a Dative of the Perſon to whom the Thing is given or reſtored.*

1. Juſtice with equal balance allots *to every Man* his own.

2. The ſtrong eaſily *give* right Counſel *to the Weak*, and the Healthy to the Sick.

3. *Give* not thyſelf *to the allurements of Pleaſure*; or the inactivity *of Sloth.*

4. Life has *given* nothing *to Mortals* without great Labour.

5. The incontinence of Intemperate Youth by degrees *tranſmits* (tradit) a waſted Body *to old Age.*

6. Whatever *is given to the Poor*, is out of the reach of *(extra)* Fortune.

7. *Render to Cæſar* the Things which are *Cæſar's* and *to God* the Things which are God's.

Obſ. *Sometimes theſe Verbs* to give, &c. *have different Conſtructions*; as,

I *preſent* (dono) *you* (Dat.) *this Sword*, or, I *preſent you* (Acc.) *with this Sword.*

4. Verba

4. Verba promittendi ac ſolvendi regunt dativum.

VERBS ſignifying to promiſe, to owe, to pay, *govern an Accuſative Caſe of the Thing promiſed, &c. and a Dative of the Perſon to whom promiſed, &c.*

1. *Promiſe no Man* more than you are able to pay, and *pay every Man* what you have promiſed.

2. Let no one be ſo preſumptuous as to *promiſe himſelf* to-morrow's light.

3. *I owe my Couſin* Money, but I ſhall *pay thoſe Creditors* firſt, *whom I promiſed.*

4 I am *indebted to that Man* three Pounds, and *I* will *pay him* this Evening.

5. Verba imperandi et nuntiandi regunt dativum

VERBS of commanding, ruling, *and* telling, *govern a Dative Caſe.*

1. He is not happy, unleſs he thinks himſelf happy, who *even commands the World.*

2. It is ordered that every Man *ſhould command himſelf wiſely*, and that Reaſon *ſhould command the Soul.*

3. He is an unwelcome Friend, who haſtily *tells another* bad news.

4. *He told* this Story *to my Enemy*, who *related* it *to my deareſt Friend:* this did me great injury.

5. He is wiſe who *ſays* that only *to* [illegible], which he fears not *to ſay to all.*

Exci[illegible]pe

Excipe *rego, guberno,* &c.

THESE Verbs are excepted, rego *to rule,* guberno *to govern, which require an Accuſative Caſe: Alſo* tempero *and* moderor *to rule, which ſometimes govern a Dative, and ſometimes an Accuſative Caſe.*

1. The Charioteer *ruled the Horſes* with great Skill.
2. How ſhall he *govern a Family* who is not able *to govern himſelf.*
3. It is difficult *to manage* (tempero, Dat.) *the Raſhneſs* of Youth.
4. So great was the Power of the *Romans*, that they *ruled* (tempero, Accuſ.) *the World.*
5. It is a Sign of a great Mind *to govern* (moderor, Dat.) *your Mind and Speech,* when you are angry.
6. It is not difficult *to manage* (moderor, Accuſ.) *a Horſe* with a Bridle.

6. Verba fidendi regunt dativum.

VERBS ſignifying to truſt, give credit to, *or* believe, *govern a Dative Caſe.*

1. What Wonder is it that any one ſhould fail, who *truſts* always *to his* own *Judgement?*
2. Let no one *truſt* too much *to Proſperity.*
3. If you *confide in Wealth,* you *truſt to a brittle Good.*
4. Believe not *Fame,* ſhe is often a Lyar, and feigneth many Things.
5. If you accuſtom yourſelf to tell Lies, no one will *believe you,* when you ſpeak truly.

7. Verba

7. Verba obſequendi et repugnandi dativum regunt.

VERBS of complying with, *and* oppoſing, *govern a Dative Caſe.*

1. We ought *to obey God* rather than Man; yet we ought *to obey our Superiors*, when their Commands are not contrary to the divine Law.

2. Never *obey the Will* of another, ſo far as to commit Sin.

3. Let us not *reſiſt the Laws* of our Country, but *obey our Rulers.*

4. *Yield to any Propoſals* which are juſt and merciful, but *reſiſt all* which are unjuſt and cruel.

8. Verba minandi, et iraſcendi, regunt dativum

VERBS of threatning, *and of* being angry with, *govern a Dative Caſe.*

1. Tho he *threatens* me, I will not ſo fear, as that I ſhould forget my Duty.

2. The Maſter juſtly *threatens Scholars* when they are idle.

3. How fooliſh is it *to be angry with thoſe Things*, which neither deſerve, nor perceive our anger!

4. *Be ye angry at their Faults*; but deteſt not Men themſelves.

Sum, cum, compoſitis, præter *poſſum*, &c.

THE Verb ſum *and its ſeveral Compounds, except* poſſum, *govern a Dative Caſe, when the Signs* to *or* for *are expreſſed, or may be annexed to the Noun that follows.*

1. That which *is enough for Nature, is* it *enough for Man?*

2 The covetous Man *is* rich *for his Heir*, but poor for himſelf.

3. Refuſe not *to ſtand by* (adeſſe) *a Friend* in Danger.

4. He lives in Vain, who neither *profits others*, nor *himſelf.*

5. Strive *to be before* (præeſſe) *others in* Virtue, altho' you may be inferior to them in Dignity.

6. Many things *are wanting to Poverty*, but *to Covetouſneſs* all Things.

7. *There is in* (inſum) *our Minds* a Deſire of Knowledge.

8. Is it not manifeſt, that Men can very much *profit*, or *injure* (obeſſe) Men?

Dativum fermè regunt verba compoſitâ, &c.

VERBS compounded with theſe Adverbs benè, ſatìs, malè: *Alſo certain Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions*, præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, inter, *for the moſt part govern a Dative Caſe.*

I. Ad-

I. Adverbs.

Benè.

1. *He does a kindneſs to himſelf,* who *does Good to a poor Man.*

2. *Bleſs God* for all Things, that in all Things he *may bleſs thee.*

Satìs.

1. Chuſe rather *to ſatisfy your own Conſcience* than *the Will* of others.

Male.

1. The beſt Sort of Revenge is *to do good to him,* who *hath done ill to you.*

2. Among the *Jews* whoſoever *curſed God,* or *the King,* or *his Father* or *Mother,* was given over to death.

II. Prepositions.

Præ.

1. A good Name *excels Riches*; and very often Friendſhip *is better than* (præſto) *Relations.*

Ad.

8. The good Man *takes* (adſciſco) *to himſelf* a good Companion.

Con.

1. Not all Things *are agreeable* (convenio) *to all Men.*

Sub.

1. We ought *to help* (ſubvenio) *others* as God *helps us all.*

2. *Pliny* ſays, my Fields *lie under* (ſubjaceo) *the* Appennine *Mountain* in *Tuſcany*.

Ante.

1. An ambitious Prince *prefers* (antepono) an unjuſt War *to the moſt juſt Peace*.

2. *Cicero out-went* (antecedo) *all others* in Eloquence, and few *out-went* (antecello) *him* in Diligence.

Poſt.

1. Children are wont *to poſtpone* all Things *to play*.

Ob.

1. He that *objects* any Thing *to another* ought not to wonder, if ſomething *be objected to himſelf*.

In.

1. A good Man *envies* (invideo) *no one*.

2. He *laid* (impono) ſo great a Burden *on the common People*, that they could ſcarce bear it.

Inter.

1. Evil Thoughts *came between* (intervenio) *their good Deſires*.

Super.

1. *He came upon* (ſupervenio) *the Enemy* unawares.

Non pauca ex his mutant dativum, &c.

MANY of theſe Verbs often change the Dative into the Accuſative Caſe.

1. He that *excels* (præſto) *others* in Deſert, ought alſo *to excel them* in Eſteem.

2. The

2. The Man that *findeth* (invenio) *Wiſdom* is richer than the greateſt Prince.

3 *He ſpoke* (alloquor) ſlightly *to me*, as if he had turned away his friendſhip from me.

4. *Solomon excelled all Men* in Wiſdom.

5. Kings greedy of Glory *invade foreign Countries*, and *undergo Hardſhips*, either that they may *kill their Enemies*, or *help their Friends*.

Eſt pro *habeo* regit dativum.

THE Verb Eſt, *having the Signification of* habeo ; *alſo other Tenſes of the Verb* ſum, *require the Verb that ſtands for the Nominative Caſe in* Engliſh, *to be the Dative in* Latin, *and the Accuſative in* Engliſh *to be the Nominative in* Latin.

1. *I have no Money*, (i. e. there is no Money to me) in my Pocket.

2. *I have many Books* in my Library.

3. As long as *the ſick Man hath Life*, there is Hope.

4. *My Father hath a naughty Boy* at home.

Obſerve, *If* ſum *be made by the Infinitive Mood, the Nominative Caſe, according to the preceeding Examples, ſhall be turned into the Accuſative.*

1. I know *thou haſt* not *Riches* (i. e.) I know that *Riches are not to thee.*

2. Knoweſt thou not that *Kings have great Power?*

Huic ſimile eſt *ſuppetit.*

THE Verb ſuppetit, *when uſed for* habeo, *has likewiſe a Dative Caſe of the Perſon, and a Nominative Caſe of the Thing mentioned.*

1. If *thou haſt Plenty*, be bountiful to the Poor.
2. I receive a ſmall Allowance only from my Parents; but *you have Money enough.*

Sum, cum multis aliis, geminum, &c.

THE Verb ſum, *and ſeveral other Verbs, as,* do, duco, verto, tribuo, habeor, &c. *take ſometimes two Dative Caſes after them; one of which is known by the uſual Signs* to, *or* for, *preceeding the Noun; the other, by being uſually the Nominative, or Accuſative Caſe; but by this Rule may be made the Dative Caſe alſo.*

1. Letters *are a Remedy for Forgetfulneſs.*
2. A valiant Citizen *is a Defence to his Prince.*
3. Covetouſneſs *is a great Evil to Man.*
4. *I will give you* my Cloak *for a Pledge.*
5. *Will that be a Commendation to you,* which you *impute as a Fault to me?*

Eſt

Eſt ubi hic dativus *tibi*, &c.

SOmetimes theſe Datives, tibi, ſibi, *or* mihi, *are added for the better Elegance of the Expreſſion only.*

1. *Get your Supper*, and I will *get my Dinner.*
2. If no Dew falls, they *live upon* (veſcor) *their own Juice.*

IV. *The Accuſative Caſe after the Verb.*

Verba tranſitiva, &c.

VERBS tranſitive (that is, *when the Action of the Verb whether Active, Deponent, or Common, paſſes on to the Noun following*) *have the Accuſative Caſe after them.*

1. In the Beginning God *created the Heaven* and *the Earth.*
2. Virtue *procures* and *preſerves Friendſhip*, but Vice *produceth Quarrels.*
3. He *ſells his Liberty*, who *accepts a Kindneſs which* he cannot *requite.*
4. They who *fear God, honour their Parents, love their Neighbour, obey their King*, and are beloved by good Men.
5. The ignorant and conceited Man too often *ſlanders his Neighbour.*
6. If you will *follow wholeſome Counſel*, thou wilt *learn better Manners.*

7. *Shake*

7. *Shake off Sloth, lay aſide Vanity* and *Play*, nor ſuffer the Example of idle Boys *to hinder your Diligence.*

Verba neutra accuſativum habent, &c.

VERBS Neuter may have an Accuſative Caſe after them, when the Subſtantive that follows is of the ſame Signification with the Verb.

1. If thou art willing to *live* a happy *Life*, be endued with Virtue.
2. *He ſleeps* a long *Sleep* who never wakes.
3. I have *ſerved* an honeſt *Service* and now expect my Reward.

Obſerve, *This Accuſative is ſometimes changed into an Ablative, the Prepoſitions* in, de, &c. *being underſtood.*

1. He ſeemed to me *to go the direct Way.*
2. I ſaw my Friend walking yeſterday; *he died a ſudden Death*, as many others have died; how warily and righteouſly ought we therefore to live?

Sunt quæ figuratè Accuſativum habent.

VERBS Neuter, as, oleo, ſono, &c. *may alſo have the Accuſative Caſe after them, (by the Figure called* Synecdoche) quod, ad, quoad, *or the like being underſtood.*

1. The

1. The Man whom I ſaw juſt now, *ſmelt of Perfumes.*

2. You *ſmell* ſo of *rotten Apples*, that I cannot ſit near you.

3. Thy Voice *ſounds a Woman*, ſurely thou art not a Man.

Verba rogandi, docendi, veſtiendi, &c. duplicem regunt Accuſativum.

VERBS ſignifying to aſk, to teach, to cloathe, to conceal, to beſeech, to inſtruct, *or* adviſe, *will have two Accuſative Caſes after them, the one of the Perſon aſked, taught, &c. the other of the Thing.*

1. *Aſk* not *your Enemy a Kindneſs*, leſt he deny thee.

2. *To teach an Aſs Letters*, and *a Fool Wiſdom*, is almoſt the ſame Thing.

3. It is difficult *to unteach* (dedoceo) *a young Man wrong Principles.*

4. *Put you on your Cloak*, and come along with me.

5. I treat my Children tenderly, and *they hide* (celo) not *their Faults from me.*

6. Never *deſire* (obſecro) *of a Friend any Thing* unleſs what is juſt and honeſt.

7. *This I exhort you*, do well and hope well.

8. *This I warn you*, liſten not to thoſe who tempt you to Sin.

9. When I forget my Duty, kindly *remind me of it.*

Obſerve,

Obſerve, 1. *Verbs of* aſking, *ſometimes change the Accuſative Caſe of the Perſon aſked, into an Ablative with the Prepoſition.*

1. *Aſk Pardon of your Mother* and ſhe will conciliate your Father to you.

2. *I intreat this of thee*; leave me not in that Man's Company.

3. Religion *demands this of you*; live as you believe.

Obſerve, 11. *Verbs of* Cloathing *ſometimes change the Accuſative into an Ablative, or Dative Caſe.*

1. Rather *put on* the naked *Beggar* your own *Garment*, than ſtrip *(exuo)* him of his.

2. *Diſrobe yourſelf of Pride*, and *cloath yourſelf with Humility.*

Hujuſmodi verba etiam in paſſivâ voce, &c.

VERBS of this Sort have an Accuſative Caſe after them in the Paſſive Voice alſo.

1. Let God *be aſked Pardon* (poſcor) by thee.

2. We were *adviſed of* (admoneor) *many Things* by our Friends.

3. Some People *are taught Temperance* only by Want.

Nomina appellativa adduntur ferè, &c.

NOUNS Appellative are commonly added with a Prepoſition to Verbs of Motion.

1. When

1. When *Romulus* and *Remius* conſulted the Auguries, the one *went to Mount Aventine*, and the other *to Mount Palatine*.

V. *The Ablative Caſe after the Verb.*

Quodvis verbum admittit ablativum. &c.

ALL Verbs require an Ablative Caſe of the Noun following, which betokens the Inſtrument *wherewith*, the Cauſe *or* Motive *for which, and the* Manner *how a Thing is to be done; which Noun hath commonly the Signs* with, by, *or* for, *before it in Engliſh, but moſt commonly theſe Prepoſitions are not expreſſed in Latin.*

1. Dogs *defend* themſelves *with their Teeth*, and Oxen *with their Horns*.

2. The primitive Chriſtians *overcame* their cruel Perſecutors, not *with Arms*, but *by Prayers* and *Tears*.

3. Men *are caught with Pleaſure*, as Fiſhes *with a Hook*.

4. *To play at Ball* is healthful, unleſs you play too vehemently, or too long.

5. It is a fit Puniſhment for an envious Man to *pine away at the Proſperity* of his Neighbour.

6. The Manners of Men *are changed by Adverſity*, as well as *by Proſperity*.

7. The greateſt Part of Men *are deſtroyed by pleaſure*.

8. Brave

8. Brave Men *fight*, not *for the ſake* of Gain, but of Glory.

9. *He defended* my Cauſe *with the greateſt Eloquence.*

10. It is better *to diſpatch* Buſineſs *with good Advice* than *with great Speed.*

11. Divine Vengeance often *comes* to us *with a ſlow*, but always *with a ſure Pace.*

12. Let us always *worſhip* God *with a pure, ſincere*, and *honeſt Mind.*

Obſerve, 1. *Sometimes the Noun which expreſſes the* Cauſe *why, or* Manner *how*, a Thing is done, *is put in the Ablative Caſe with a Prepoſition.*

1. It ſeems an unworthy Thing that one Man *ſhould ſuffer* Puniſhment *for* (pro) *the Faults* of another.

2. He travelled *with a great Retinue.*

Obſerve, 11. *Inſtead of an Ablative of the* Cauſe, *an Accuſative is ſometimes uſed, with* ob, *or other Prepoſitions before the Noun.*

1. When Fools commit fooliſh Actions, *they* generally *ſuffer for* (ob) *their Folly.*

2. Good Men *obey* the Laws of their Country, *for* (propter) *a love* of Juſtice, and bad Men *for fear* of Puniſhment.

Quibuſdam

Quibuſdam verbis ſubjicitur nomen pretii, &c.

A Noun denoting Price, Rate, Value, *after Verbs* to buy, ſell, is worth, *and the like, will have an Accuſative Caſe of the Thing bought or ſold, and an Ablative of the Price or Value.*

1. Every one will condemn the Man who *ſells his Country for Gold.*
2. This Book, though ſmall, *coſt* me *three Pounds.*
3. Not uncommonly a ſmall Victory *hath coſt* (ſto) *the Lives* of many Men.
4. He cannot boaſt of his Bargain, who *buys ſhort Pleaſure with long Pain.*

Vili, paulo, minimo, &c.

ADjectives of Price *or* Value, *are frequently put in the Ablative Caſe by themſelves, as,* vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, *the Subſtantive* pretio *being underſtood.*

1. Learning *is valued at a low Rate* by thoſe only whoſe Minds are not capable of Learning.
2. He ſells his Liberty *for little,* who gets only a few Words for it.
3. He can ſell Goods *very cheap* (minimo) who never pays for them.

4. Many

4. Many think that they ſell not their Goods *dear* enough, unleſs they ſell them *for overmuch.*

5. An honeſt Man ſells nothing to a Fool, though he might ſell it to him *for twice as much* (duplo) as to another.

6. That Horſe coſt too much *by half*, if you gave twenty Pounds for it.

Excipiuntur hi genitivi *tanti, quanti,* &c.

THESE Genitive Caſes, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, &c. *are alſo commonly put alone without Subſtantives.*

1. *For how much* will you ſell that Horſe? *For as much as* I can get for him.

2. *How much* coſt thoſe Sheep? Twenty Pounds and *more.*

3. I ſell not my Goods *for more* than others, moſt commonly *for leſs.*

4. *How much ſoever* you boaſt of your Bargain, I bought mine for *juſt ſo much.*

Obſerve, 1. *When the Subſtantive is expreſſed with any of theſe Adjectives, they muſt be put in the Ablative Caſe*; pro, *or the like Prepoſition being underſtood.*

1. Health is eaſily loſt, but the Recovery of it is bought *at a great Price.*

2. He ſold his Goods *at a leſs Price* than he bought them.

3. In ſome Places you may ſell your Wares *at what Price you pleaſe* (quantolibet *pr.*)

Obſerve

Obſerve, 11. *The Word* valeo, *to be worth, is often read with an Accuſative Caſe.*

1. This Houſe *is worth a Talent* of Gold.

2. This Piece of Cloth *is worth Twenty Shillings*; that which you bought *is* ſcarce *worth twelve.*

Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, aſſis, &c.

THESE Genitives flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, aſſis, hujus, teruncii, *are added to Verbs of eſteeming or regarding.*

1. *I value not* his Wiſdom *a Lock of Wool*, who is not wiſe for himſelf.

2. Learning is of great Value, though learned Men *are not cared a Farthing for* by the Ignorant.

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

VERBS of abounding, filling, loading, plenty, *and their Contraries*, emptying, wanting, depriving, ſcarceneſs, &c. *will have an Ablative Caſe after them.*

1. Men who *abound with Wealth*, are puffed up often with Pride.

2. He who *flows* (affluo) *in Wealth*, is not always happy; but he whoſe Mind is content with his Eſtate.

3. You may ſoon *fill* the Hungry *with Meat*, but you can never *fill* a covetous Mind *with Money.*

4. Though you love your Friend much, do not *load* (cumulo) him *with ſuperfluous Praiſes.*

5. Thoſe whom wicked Men cannot *oppreſs with Truth*, they are wont to *load* (onerare) *with Lies*.

6. Many *abound with good Counſel* for others, who yet *want* it themſelves.

7. Death *frees* (exonero) Men *from all Care*, and *all Fear*.

8. Happy is he, who, before his Death, can *diſcharge* his Conſcience *of all Guilt*.

9. Puniſhment and Chaſtiſement ought *to be without* (careo) *Reproach*.

10. A diſeaſe *deprives* the Sick *of Reſt*, and Care the covetous Man *of Sleep*.

11. We ought to help thoſe rather than others who moſt *want* (indigeo) *Relief*.

12. He that *ſpoils* me *of my Reputation*, does me a greater Injury than he who *robs* me *of my Money*; he may reſtore my Money, when he cannot repair my Good Name.

Ex quibus quædam genitivum, &c.

SOME *of theſe Verbs of* filling, emptying, &c. *frequently govern a Genitive Caſe after them, by reaſon of the Subſtantive underſtood.*

1. A King may be rich in Slaves, and yet *want* (egeo) *Money*.

2. Nature decreed that one Man *ſhould ſtand in need* (indigeo) *of another*.

Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.

THE Verbs fungor, fruor, utor *with their Compounds*, perfungor, perfruor, abutor; *alſo* veſcor, muto, dignor, communico, ſuperſedeo, lætor, glorior, gaudeo, numeror *and the like Verbs will have an Ablative Caſe after them.*

1. *Let thoſe* who deſire true Glory *diſcharge all the Offices of* Juſtice.

2. Let him, who deſires to get Learning, *diſcharge his Duty diligently.*

3. He is wiſe, who when it is in his Power to *uſe a Victory wiſhes to enjoy Peace.*

4. The Good *enjoy eternal Life* in Heaven.

5. Life glides away with a quick Foot, therefore it behoves us *to uſe time.*

6. He certainly wants Judgement who *abuſeth learned Men* and *Books.*

7. There are ſome Philoſophers who *eat not* (veſcor) *Fleſh.*

8. He *changeth* Joy *for Sorrow*, who *changeth* Peace *for War.*

9. In a public School *he is thought worthy of the firſt Place*, who is the moſt learned.

10. I bid you always *to partake of* (communico) *my Table.*

11. When Intreaties cannot avail, *forbear* (ſuperſedeo) *more Word.*

12. Evil Men *are glad of preſent Advantage*, good Men *rejoice in the Hope of the future.*

13. The Fool *glories in his Vices.*

14. The wise Man *rejoiceth* not *in his Wealth*, good Men *delight* in *Equity* and *Justice*.

15. He who lives righteously upon Earth, *will be reckoned of* (numerabitur) *the Saints* in Heaven.

Mereor cum adverbiis, *benè malè*, &c.

THE Verb mereor *to deserve, if followed by* benè *well*, malè *ill*, melius *better*, pejus *worse, or other Adverb, requires an Ablative Case after it, with the Preposition* de.

1. *He deserveth well of the Common-wealth*, who leadeth her Armies to Victory.

2. They who *deserve ill of their Country*, are unworthy the name of Citizens.

3. None *deserve better of their Country*, than they who save it, none *worse*, than they who betray it.

4. Sometimes they are honoured most, who *deserve the worst of those* who honour them.

Quædam accipiendi, distandi, &c.

VERBS of receiving, being distant, *and* taking away, *with* of, *or* from, *after them, sometimes make the Noun following in the Dative Case.*

1. You may *hear from others* by Report, many Things, few of which shall be true.

2. It is a true Sign of Temperance *to abstain from high seasoned Meats.*

3. A

3. A true Friend *will* greatly *differ* (diſto) *from a faithleſs Paraſite.*

4. Time and Abſence *take away* (adimo) Grief *from the afflicted.*

Quibuſlibet verbis additur, ablativus, &c.

A Noun, or Pronoun Subſtantive, joined with a Participle, not being the Nominative Caſe to the Verb, nor governed by any other Word in the Sentence, ſhall be put in the Ablative Caſe abſolute; (that is *depending upon itſelf only.*) *The common Signs denoting the Subſtantive, or Participle, in Engliſh are,* having been, being, after, *either expreſſed or underſtood.*

1. *The loſs having been* already *ſuſtained* (accepus) the Gate is ſhut too late.

2. Thou ſhalt condemn no body, *the Matter not having been heard.*

3. *Shame being loſt,* all Virtue is loſt.

4. *After the fire was extinguiſhed,* much Money was found in the Ruins.

5. *The King coming* the Enemy fled.

9. Nothing is greater Happineſs in Life than Friendſhip, *Virtue excepted.*

7. *I being the Captain,* you ſhall be ſafe; perhaps you may overcome your Enemies.

8. *Malice accuſing,* who can be innocent?

9. *They being abſent,* we could do nothing of (per) ourſelves.

10. The Country's *Liberty being oppreſſed*, what can we now hope for?

11. *Your Mind being known*, I ſhall take care of all your Buſineſs as if it were my own, even *yourſelf being abſent*.

12. *Friendſhip being taken away* (ſublatus) what Pleaſure can there be in Life?

13. No guilty Man is condemned, *himſelf being Judge*.

14. *Diligence being uſed* (adhibitus) you may eaſily diſtinguiſh and diſcover a fawning Friend from the true.

15. It is ridiculous to attempt any thing, *Minerva being unwilling* (as they ſay) that is, *Nature oppoſing* or *reſiſting*.

Verbis quibuſdam additur ablativus, &c.

AN Ablative Caſe of the Part or Place affected is added to Verbs ſignifying Affection, *or* Paſſion, *the Prepoſition* in *being underſtood: The Accuſative Caſe alſo is uſed by Poets after the like Verbs.*

1 I *have a Pain* (doleo) *in my Head*, but *I am not ſick at Heart*.

2. Miſerable is the Man that *is ſick* (laboro) at the ſame time both *of the Gout* and *Stone*, or *of the Tooth-ach* and *Cholic*.

3. Not ſo great is the Torment of him who *is wounded* (faucior) *in Body*, as of him who *is wounded in Spirit*.

4. The Blackamoor *is white in his Teeth*, and *black in his Hair and Body*.

Quædam

Quædam uſurpantur etiam cum genitivo.

SOmetimes the Genitive Caſe is uſed after theſe Verbs which expreſs the Part affected, dolore, gratiâ, cauſâ, *or ſome ſuch Word being underſtood.*

1. *He is* always *tormented* (diſcrucior) *in Mind,* who *is* always *doubting* (pendeo) *in Mind.*
2. *He is not well in his Wits* (deſipere mentis) who prefers temporal to eternal Pleaſures.
3. *I am troubled* (diſcrucior) *in Mind,* becauſe I am going from home.

Conſtruction of VERBS PASSIVE.

Paſſivis additur ablativus, &c.

VERBS of the Paſſive Voice require the Noun (expreſſing the Agent, or Doer of a Thing) that follows them, to be put in the Ablative Caſe, with the Preposition a *or* ab *before; and ſometimes the Noun is alſo put in the Dative Caſe.*

1. *The Ablative Caſe.*

1. They who *are commended by ſome,* are *diſcommended by others.*

2. Learning

2. Learning is not ſo much *eſteemed by wiſe Men*, as it is *ſlighted by Fools*.

3. He is miſerable who is *beloved by no body*.

4. Faith is *accounted by all Men* the Foundation of true Religion.

11. *The Dative Caſe.*

1. Be ſilent, *I am not heard by any one*.

2. When the Preacher *is underſtood by none*, he can profit none.

3. Thieves follow their Buſineſs in the Night, and are not *ſeen by any one*; honeſt Men in the Day, and are *ſeen by every one*.

Obſerve, *The Participles of Verbs Paſſive will rather have a Dative Caſe of the Agent or Doer than an Ablative*.

1. I had rather be *approved of by one good Man*, than *by many bad*.

2. A Secret, *known by a Friend*, ought to be concealed from others.

3. An Echo never *ſeen* by any one, is heard by all.

4. A Fault *noted by none*, is loſt in the Eye of Man, but not in the Eye of God.

Cæteri caſus manent in paſſivis, qui, &c.

ALL Nouns (except the Agent or Doer of an Action) are put in the ſame Caſe after Verbs Paſſive, as after Verbs Active.

1. Unleſs you *are untaught thoſe Manners* by me, you wilt be *deprived of thine Office*.

2. The

2. The beſt Men are *loaded with the baſeſt Calumny.*

3. Theſe Things *were promiſed* by me *to you*, and *I* ſhall carefully obſerve *them.*

4. Virtue, in all Places, and by all Men, *is eſteemed at a high Rate.*

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, &c.

THESE Verbs Neuter vapulo *to be beaten*, veneo *to be ſold*, liceo *to be prized*, exulo *to be baniſhed*, fio *to be made or done, having a Paſſive Signification, will have an Ablative Caſe of the Agent, or Doer after them, like Verbs Paſſive, with the Prepoſition* a *or* ab; *and ſometimes a Dative Caſe.*

1. The Boy *is beaten* deſervedly *by his Maſter*, who comes late to School, and neglects his Buſineſs.

2. Chriſtians taken by the *Turks*, *are ſold by them* in the Market like Beaſts.

3. The *Greek* Writers *are prized* highly *by all learned Men.*

4. He *was baniſhed* out of his Country *by the Judges.*

5. Do that to another, which you wiſh to *be done by him* to yourſelf.

Conſtruction of Verbs of the Infinitive Mood.

Verbis quibuſdam, participiis et adjectivis, &c.

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood are put after Verbs, Participles, and Adjectives; and ſometimes (by the Poets eſpecially) are ſet after Nouns: The Sign of the Engliſh Infinitive Mood Active Voice is to, *of the Paſſive* to be, *before the Verb, either expreſſed or underſtood.*

1. Many *deſire to die* the Death of the Righteous, who *are not willing to live* the Life of the Righteous.

2. I am *ready to do* all Things which you ſhall command.

3. His Friend is *unable to bear* Poverty, and ought to be relieved from his preſent Diſtreſs.

4 A good Man *rejoiceth to be admoniſhed.*

5. Virtue *cannot die*, nor *be taken away* by Force or by Stealth.

5. It is now *time to unlooſe* the foaming Necks of the Horſes.

Obſerve, *If* I am, *or any other Perſon or Tenſe of the Verb* to be, *come before another Verb of the Infinitive Mood, the Infinitive Mood is to be rendered in Latin by the Participle of the future Tenſe, both in the Active and Paſſive Voice; the ſame alſo is to be noted of the Verbs* eo I *go*, venio *I come, or other Verbs of Motion.*

1. I ſhall undertake a Journey to-morrow, but before I go *I am to write* many Letters.

2. Some Men will deſpiſe their Friend, when *he is to undergo* Misfortunes.

3. Many Authors *are to be read*, and much Labour is *to be undergone*, before we can learn any Science.

5. God's Goodneſs *is to be praiſed*, and his Kindneſs *is to be admired*, who beſtows ſo many good Things upon us, and gives us Rain and fruitful Seaſons.

Ponuntur interdum ſola, per, &c.

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood are ſometimes put alone, by the Figure Ellipſis, (i. e. a Defect, or leaving out in Speech) *chiefly ſo uſed to expreſs ſome ſtrong Paſſion of the Mind.*

1. *To rob* Orchards! Where is your Honeſty?

2. Thus *to ſpend* your Time in Idleneſs! It is a pernicious Thing.

3. For a Man *to be ſo changed* with Love! you will ſcarce think him to be the ſame Man.

Conſtruction of GERUNDS and SUPINES.

Gerundia et ſupina regunt, &c.

GErunds and Supines govern the ſame Caſes after them, as the Verbs from which they are formed.

1. Parents

1. Parents are fond *of ſeeing their Children* after a ſhort Abſence.

2. *By giving* Money *to the Needy*, you will accept Praiſe, and a ſure Reward.

3. Boys ought not to be idle, when they are ſent to School *to get Learning.*

4. He that comes *to ſee a Play*, perchance may find himſelf in the Scene.

1. *GERUNDS.*

Gerundia in *di* cum genitivis, &c.

Participles Active ending in ing, *and having the Word* of *before them: Alſo the Infinitive Mood of Words after Subſtantives ſignifying the* End, Deſire, Love, Time, Occaſion, Leave, Power, Hope, &c. *Alſo Adjectives expreſſing* Deſire of, Knowledge of, &c. *are rendered in Latin by the Gerund in* di, *which Gerund has the Conſtruction of the Genitive Caſe.*

1. Great is the *Force of Speaking*, when he that ſpeaks, is a wiſe and honeſt Man.

2. To different Men are different *Ways of Living.*

3. The proper *Time of Studying* is the Morning.

4. Some love a lofty *kind of Speaking*, ſome a low, and others a mean, (temperatum.)

5. No Man can give another *a Licence of Sinning.*

6. A Chriſtian, who hath a ſtedfaſt *Hope of living* for ever, will never be angry at Divine Providence.

7. A

7. He *(who) is skilful in speaking*, may be *ignorant in writing*.

8. My Father hath bought many Books for me, because I was always *desirous of reading*.

9. He is worthy to be a Captain of Soldiers, who is *skilful* (gnarus) *of ordering* an Army.

10. Happy is that Ignorance, when the Mind is *ignorant of doing* an Injury.

Observe, 1. *The Infinitive Mood is sometimes used instead of the Gerund in* di.

1. *It is time* for you *to rise*, when the Sun rises, if you wish to enjoy the Morning dew.

2. He was the only One of all the Company who was *skilful in Singing*.

Gerundia in *do* eandem cum ablativis, et gerundia in *dum* cum accusativis, &c.

Participles ending in ing, *with* in, from, with, for, *or* by, *before them, are rendered in Latin by the Gerund in* do, *which has the same Construction as Ablative Cases, and are governed by the Prepositions*, a, ab, de, e, ex, in, cum, pro, *altho' these are not always expressed: Also Gerunds ending in* dum *have the same Construction as the Accusative Case, and have the same Prepositions* ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, *before them.*

I. *Gerunds in* do.

1. Greater Honour is got *from* (e) *ſuffering*, than *from revenging Injuries.*
2. Idle Boys are ſoon deterred *from* (a) *learning*
3. *By ſinging* you will learn to ſing, and *by praying*, to pray.
4. *By endeavouring*, Induſtry ſurmounts many Things which are difficult.
5. You cannot be more tired *with reading*, than I am *with writing* Examples.
6. I will not go; I am already weary *with walking.*

II. *Gerunds in* dum.

1. Riches are deſired *for* (ad) *the enjoying* (perfruor) Pleaſures.
2. It frequently happens that Men ſuffer ill, *for* (ob) *doing* well.
3. He travelled *to* (propter) *redeem* Slaves from Captivity.
4. Boys in School ought always to be attentive *in time of* (inter) *teaching*, and ready *to hear* the Maſter.
5. Some Horſes are very unruly *before they are broke* (domandum.)

Cum ſignificatur neceſſitas, &c.

WHEN a Neceſſity is expreſſed by muſt, *or* ought, *the Gerund in* dum *has not a Prepoſition before it, but may be turned by the Verb* eſt *impersonally after it, and the Perſon, which in Engliſh ſeems to be the Nominative Caſe, is put in the Dative.*

1. *I muſt go hence*, and *all Men muſt die.*

2. In this Life *we muſt labour*, that in the next Life we may reſt.

3. In whatever manner you lead your Life, *I muſt live well.*

4. *He ought to watch* diligently who deſires to conquer his Enemies.

Obſerve, *The Dative Caſe is ſometimes not expreſſed.*

1. *We muſt reſiſt* Paſſion, and not be very angry with our Enemies.

Vertuntur etiam gerundia, &c.

GErunds may alſo be turned into Nouns Adjective, and agree with their Subſtantives in Gender, Number, and Caſe.

1. To a good Man there is always pleaſure *in relieving* (ſublevandus) *the Poor and Needy.*

2. He is always reſtleſs, and too anxious *in increaſing his Eſtate.*

II. *SUPINES.*

Supinum in *um* activè significat, &c.

THE Supine in um *signifies actively, and may be used after a Verb or Participle of* Motion, *or* moving to a Place, *instead of the Infinitive Mood.*

1. Boys *go* to Church *to hear Sermons*, but seldom attend to the Preacher as they ought.
2. I *went* Yesterday to *Windsor to see* my Sister.
3. I enquired for you last Night, but you *had gone to walk* in the Green Park.

Supinum in *u* passivè significat, &c.

THE Supine in u *signifies passively, and is put after Nouns Adjective.*

1. Parents are *worthy to be reproached* who indulge their Children too much.
2. The Physician ordered me always to eat Meat *easy to be digested.*
3. Proceed; the Story is easy *to be told.*

Observe, *The first Supine in Verbs Neuter with* iri, *the Future Tense of the Infinitive Mood, has a Passive Signification.*

1. Boys come not to School *to be beaten*, and yet many, unless they be beaten, are unwilling to learn

Con-

Conſtruction of NOUNS *of* TIME *and* PLACE.

1. *Of* TIME.

Quæ ſignificant partem temporis, &c.

NOUNS *which betoken a part of Time, as* in the Day-Time, Night-Time, the Morning, the Evening, &c. *and anſwer to the Queſtion* when, *are commonly put in the Ablative Caſe*; a, ab, *or other Prepoſitions being underſtood.*

1. He that refuſes to work *in his Youth*, will be poor *in his old Age.*

2. Few Men are like themſelves *at all Times*; no one is wiſe *at all Hours.*

3. He that deſigns to undertake a journey at *ſix of the Clock*, (i. e. *the ſixth Hour*) ought to riſe at five (i. e.)*fifth hour.*

4. The Opportunity which may be given *this Hour*, you may ſeek *the next*: Uſe Time therefore while it is lawful.

5. Wicked Men carry a Witneſs in their Breaſt *Night* and *Day.*

6. Let the Ground and Ploughman reſt *upon a Holy Day.*

7. The Rain which now falls, would not be acceptable in *Harveſt Time.*

8. As Swallows *in Summer Time*, ſo falſe Friends are preſent *in the ſerene Time of* Life; but *in the Winter* of Fortune they fly away.

9. They who reſolve to be good *next Week*, and to amend their Lives *next Year*, ſeem to mock God, and to delude their own Souls.

Quæ autem durationem temporis ſignificant, &c.

BUT thoſe Nouns that betoken a Continuance, or Duration of Time, and anſwer to the Queſtion how long, *are commonly put in the Accuſative Caſe, being governed of* ad, per, *or other Prepoſitions underſtood.*

1. Every Man, tho' old, thinks that he may live *another Year.*

2. My Brother has been *ſix Years* in the Univerſity.

3. The covetous Man is never at reſt, *Day* nor *Night.*

4. A Boy that loiters *a whole Week*, becometh idle afterwards.

5. They that continue *many Years* in Miſery, may at laſt find Deliverance.

6. My Son is *twenty Years* old (natus) to Day.

Dicimus etiam, &c.

NOUNS of Time are ſometimes uſed with Prepoſitions in different Caſes.

1. He

1. He is a provident Man, who *in Proſperity* lays up *againſt Adverſity.*

2. I lend you this Book *for* (in) *a Month only.*

3. I ſtudied that Speech *for* (per) *three Days*, yet could not repeat it by heart (memoriter.)

4. If you promiſe your Friend a Kindneſs *againſt* (in) *next Week*, defer it not *till* (ad) *next Year.*

II. *Of PLACE.*

Spatium loci in Accuſativo ponitur, &c.

NOUNS betokening the Space *of one Place from another, or the* Length *or* Breadth *of a Place, coming after a Verb, may be rendered in Latin by the Accuſative or Ablative Caſe.*

1. My Father's Houſe in *Eſſex*, is *twelve Miles diſtant* from *London.*

2. On that Day we travelled through a Valley, which was *three Miles* long.

3. Boys ought not go more than *three or four Feet Deep* into the Water, when they learn to ſwim.

4. London *is diſtant* from Edinburgh *four hundred Miles.*

5. We went from hence to *Saliſbury*, which was *two Days Journey* (Abl.) *off* (biduo diſtare.)

III. *Names*

III. *Names of Places.*

Omne Verbum admittit genitivum oppidi, &c.

THE Name of a City or Town, in which any Thing is done following a Verb with at *or* in *before the Noun, if it be of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and of the Singular Number, muſt be put in the Genitive Caſe;* in urbe, in oppido, *or other Word being underſtood.*

1. *Lucretius* was born at *Rome*, and of a noble Family. *Lucan* was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*.
2. I lived a whole Year at *Barcelona* in *Spain*, but I had rather ſpend my Time at *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, than live idle in a foreign Land.
3. To live *in London* in Summer-Time is very diſagreeable to me.
4. Your Friend died *at York* laſt Year.

Hi Genitivi, humi, domi,

THESE Genitive Caſes, humi *on the ground,* domi *at home,* militiæ *in war,* belli *in war, are alſo uſed in like manner with the former Rule.*

1. Do you wonder that he caught Cold? he lay *upon the Ground* and ſlept after a great Rain.

2. It

2. It is grievous when a Maſter can ſpeak nothing *at home* but his Servant tells it abroad.

3. A good Citizen will promote the Commonwealth by all means, both *at home* and *in War*.

4. No Soldier is like to him who is trained up from his Youth *in War*.

Verùm ſi oppidi nomen pluralis, &c.

IF the Name of a City or Town be of the Plural Number only, or of the third Declenſion, it ſhall be put in the Ablative Caſe.

1. The moſt famous Univerſity in *Greece* was at *Athens*.

2. I know not where he was born but he ſtudied at *Paris*.

3, *Ovid* was born at *Sulmo*, ninety Miles from *Rome*.

4. I am ſo inconſtant, that when I am at *Rome*, I love *Tibur*, and when at *Tibur*, *Rome*.

5. In my old Age, I ſhould rather live at *Lacedæmon*, becauſe all Men there reverence old Age.

Verbis ſignificantibus motum ad locum, &c.

THE Name of a City, or Town, is commonly ſet after Verbs of Motion in the Accuſative Caſe, without a Preposition: The Name of a Country or Kingdom with a Preposition.

1. *Cato*,

1. *Cato*, after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, fled to *Utica*, a City of *Africa*.

2. Scholars *go* from School to *Cambridge* or *Oxford*, where they ſtudy the liberal Arts.

3. I *went* a young Soldier (Tiro) *to Capua*, and five Years after *to Tarentum*.

4. Three Years ago (abhinc) *I went to Holland* and *France*, but *ſhall* never *go to Italy*.

Ad hunc modum utimur *domus* et *rus*.

DOmus *home*, *and* rus *the Country*, *are alſo uſed without Prepoſitions, like Names of Towns and Cities.*

1. You may *go home*, but I will *go into the Country*.

2. *Go* you *home*, and *as* ſoon as my Buſineſs is done, I alſo will *return home*.

3. After the feaſt of *Eaſter*, (Paſcha) I will *go into the Country*.

Verbis ſignificantibus motum a loco, &c.

THE Name of a Place, after Verbs ſignifying Motion from a Place, is commonly put in the Ablative Caſe without a Prepoſition.

1. I have not received any Letters *from Rome* theſe ſix Weeks.

2. My

2. My Father *went from London* yeſterday, and ordered me when *he went from home*, to ſtay here till he *returned out of the Country*.

3. I am ſent for *from home*.

VERBS IMPERSONAL.

Hæc imperſonalia *intereſt* et *refert*, &c.

THESE Impersonals, intereſt *and* refert, *have a Genitive Caſe after them of all caſual Words, except Pronouns Poſſeſſive.*

1. *It concerns all Men* to act honeſtly.

2. *It concerns Boys* to avoid evil Company, which is more hurtful to the Mind than the worſt Diſeaſe to the Body.

3. *It behoves every Man* to keep a Conſcience void of Offence, both towards God and towards Man.

4. *It appertains* not *to Man* on earth, to know all Things which God ſhall appoint in Heaven.

5. *It concerns the Republic*, who are the Inſtructors of Youth, and what are their Inſtructions.

6. *It imports all Men*, that all ſhould live in Peace and Concord.

Obſerve, *If theſe Imperſonals are followed in Engliſh by the Pronouns* me, thee, him, us, you, our, your, *or* whom, *theſe Pronouns muſt be rendered in Latin by the Ablative Caſe* meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, cujâ, *the Subſtantive* re, *or* gratiâ *being underſtood*; *as*, meâ refert, *it concerns me*.

Note,

Note, *Some Grammarians think theſe Pronouns* mea, &c. *are rather the Accuſative Caſe Plural, and agree with* negotia *underſtood.*

1. *It concerns me* that this Buſineſs be finiſhed immediately.

2. *It concerns* not *me* what you, or others ſay, in your own Houſe.

3. *It concerns you*, who art a Father, that your Children be brought up virtuouſly.

4. *It concerns* not *him* whether you are rich or poor, ſince he is not to be your Heir.

5. *It concerns* not *us*, if we do our Duty, whether other Men do their Duty or not.

6. *It concerns them*, who are Judges, not to believe an Accuſation raſhly.

7. He alone took care of that Buſineſs, *who* (cujâ) *was intereſted in it.*

Adduntur et illi, Genitivi, *tanti, quanti*, &c.

THESE Genitives tanti *ſo much*, quanti *how much*, magni *much*, parvi *little*, quanticunque *how much ſoever*, tantidem *juſt ſo much, are joined to theſe Imperſonals, without expreſſing the Subſtantive to which they belong.*

1. *Of ſo great Concern* it is for every Man to know himſelf, that he who knows not himſelf is a Fool.

2. Frugality

2. Frugality would be more eſteemed, if it were known *of how great concern* it is for every one to be thrifty.

3. Think *it not of little concern to thee*, that you pleaſe the Maſter; for *it is of great importance* to you.

4. I ſhall go to *London* on *Monday* next, *how-much ſoever it is to my Intereſt* to be in the Country.

Dativum poſtulant Impersonalia, &c.

VERBS Impersonal, as, accidit, certum eſt, placet, diſplicet, dolet, expedit, liquet, libet, licet, vacat *for* otium eſt, &c. *alſo Compound Verbs,* contingit, conducit, benefit, ſupereſt, &c. *govern a Dative Caſe of the Word in the Sentence that takes* to, *or* for, *before it, either expreſſed or underſtood.*

1. They are very fortunate; *it* always *happens to them* as they wiſh.

2. If *it pleaſes you,* we will walk in the Grove this Evening.

3. *It diſpleaſeth a good Man,* to ſend away the poor from his Door.

4. *It grieves me* that I have offended ſo good a Father.

5. *It is expedient for us* to obey the Laws.

6. *It is clear to me,* that you are miſtaken.

7. *It liketh* (libet) not *a good Man* to bewail his Misfortunes, but to be content with his State, and hope for better Things.

8. *No Man may* (licet) Sin.

9. I *am at leiſure* (vacat) now to walk with you.

10. *It is manifeſt* (patet) *to Aſtronomers*, that the Sun ſtands ſtill, and the Earth moves (moveri) round it.

11. *It is not every Man's Fortune* (contingit) to be rich and proſperous in this World.

12, *It conduceth* much *to your Praiſe*, that you are not ſelf conceited.

13. *It is well for* (benefit) *a Kingdom* when a good King reigneth.

14. *To him it remaineth* (ſupereſt) that he is able to defend himſelf.

Obſerve, *That Impersonals put tranſitively* (that is, *that paſs on to the Noun following*) *take the Accuſative Caſe after them*, *as*, juvat, delectat, oportet, decet, *and its Compounds*, addecet, condecet,, dedecet.

1. *It delights me*, that Learning and good Manners flouriſh in our School.

2. *It delights him* to ſtudy, and *it diſgraceth* (dedecet) *you* to be idle.

3. *It behoves* (oportet) *every one* to go to Church when the Bell rings.

4. *It becomes a young Man* to be modeſt in his Behaviour, and courteous to all.

5. *It well becometh* (condecet) *young Men* to reverence their Elders.

His verò *attinet, pertinet,* &c.

THE Particle to, *after theſe Impersonals,* attinet, pertinet, ſpectat, *is rendered in Latin by the Preposition* ad, *with an Accuſative Caſe.*

1. *It does* not *belong to me* to look after your Books, who did not loſe them.

2. When the Dog barketh, *it appertains to the Shepherd* to look for the Thief or the Wolf.

3. *It is of concernment* (ſpectat) *to all Men,* to live uprightly in this preſent Life, that they may enjoy everlaſting Happineſs in the Future.

His Impersonalibus ſubjicitur Accuſativus cum Genitivo.

THESE Impersonals, pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, miſereſcit, pudet, piget, *take the Accuſative Caſe after them of the Perſon who pities, &c. and a Genitive of the Thing or Perſon aſhamed, pitied, &c.*

1. *I pity you* who have been ſo laviſh of your Money, and *it will* hereafter *repent thee of your Prodigality.*

2. We ſay *we are weary of Life,* yet *ſhould* not *be ſorry* perhaps to live an hundred Years.

3. *He is aſhamed of the Fact,* and *pities himſelf,* that he has made ſo good a Friend an Enemy.

4. *I am aſhamed* and *ſorry for my Brother,* when I ſee how little his labour has proſpered.

Verbum impersonale paſſivæ vocis, &c.

WHEN a Deed is ſignified to be done, the Verb, being Neuter, may be changed into the Imperſonal of the Paſſive Voice, and the Nominative Caſe be put in the Ablative, with a Prepoſition.

1. *We diſputed* (i. e. *it was diſputed by us*) earneſtly on both ſides.

2. Notwithſtanding we gained the Victory, *the Enemy fought* (i.e. *it was fought by the Enemy*) reſolutely.

3. *There is* no ſafe *ſtanding for me* (i. e. *it is* not ſafely *ſtood by me*) on the Bank of a River, becauſe I am apt to be giddy.

4. *They wept* (i e. *it was wept by them*) bitterly; when they laid their aged Father in the Grave.

Conſtruction of PARTICIPLES.

Participia regunt caſus ſuorum Verborum.

PArticiples govern the Caſes of thoſe Verbs from which they are derived.

1. You will ſometimes find a Man *accuſing ſome of Sedition*, and *others of Treaſon*, being himſelf *accuſed* by others *of Lying* and *Perjury*.

2. Give the praiſe *due to Virtue*; and let Men remember the Puniſhment *prepared for the Wicked*.

3. Putting *another in Mind of* (admoneo) *his Duty*, ſo do it, as not *forgetting your own*.

4. *Having done* (functus) *your Duty*, expect your Reward.

5. I have ſeen the ſame Action *commended by ſome* and *blamed by others*.

Participiis Paſſivæ vocis additur, &c.

PArticiples of the Paſſive Voice, eſpecially if they end in dus, *more uſually take the Dative Caſe after them.*

1. I repeated Verſes long ſince *written by me*.

2. He alone remains unſatisfied, and he is *to be prevailed on by me*.

3. Hinder me not, for many Letters are *to be written by me to Day.*

Participia, cùm fiunt Nomina, &c.

PArticiples, when they are made Nouns, are called Participials, and take a Genitive Caſe after them.

1. He that is *unexperienced in Medicines* ought not to profeſs himſelf a Phyſician.

2. Some Generals are *ſtudious of Peace*, although they are brave, and not *unſkilful in War.*

3. Men *impatient of Injuries* often ſin by ſeeking Revenge.

4. He that is *laviſh* (profuſus) *of his Gold* is to be blamed; but the covetous Man is to be abhorred.

Exoſus, peroſus, pertæſus, activè, &c.

THESE Participials, exoſus, *hating*, peroſus *abhorring*, pertæſus *weary of*, *having an Active Signification, require the Accuſative Caſe after them.*

1. *Hating the Cruelty* of thoſe Barbarians he was *weary of Life.*

2. Thieves, *abhorring the Light*, hide themſelves in the Day-time.

3. Sleep *is* moſt pleaſant to him who is *weary of* Labour.

Exoſus

Exoſus et peroſus paſſivè ſignificantia, &c.

EXoſus *and* peroſus, *having a paſſive Signification, govern a Dative Caſe.*

1. A learned Man is *hated by Fools only* and a Good Man is *hated by Knaves.*

2. A juſt Judge, hating Bribes and Covetouſneſs, is *abhorred by thoſe* whoſe Guilt prompts them to avoid the Stroke of Puniſhment.

Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, &c.

THE Participles natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *take the Ablative Caſe after them, and frequently without a Prepoſition.*

1. Children *born of brave* and *noble Parents,* ought not to diſgrace their Family by mean and ignoble Actions.

2. A Boy *born* (prognatus) *of poor* and *honeſt Parents,* if he be good, is more honourable, than he that is wicked, though he be *ſprung* (editus) *from the richeſt Man.*

3. *Marcus Tullius Cicero,* the *Roman* Orator, was *born* (ortus) *of an obſcure Family.*

4. *Ajax* thought it a Diſgrace to him that *Ulyſſes, deſcended* (creatus) *from the Race of Siſyphus,* ſhould be compared to himſelf.

Conſtruction

Conſtruction of ADVERBS.

En et *ecce*, demonſtrandi Adverbia. &c.

THESE *Adverbs*, en, *and* ecce, *ſignifying* to ſhew, *or* take notice of, *take frequently a Nominative Caſe after them, and ſometimes an Accuſative.*

I. *Nominative.*

1. *Lo, the Crime! Lo, the Cauſe!* a Fugitive accuſeth his King, a Servant his Maſter.

2. *Behold the wonderful love* of God toward Sinners! When it repents them of their Sin he forgiveth them.

II. *An Accuſative.*

1. *Behold a miſerable Man!* If Sorrow be the greateſt Evil, he may be called moſt miſerable.

2. I heard that you called me, *Behold me!*

En et *ecce*, exprobrandi ſoli Accuſativo, &c.

EN *and* ecce *denoting* ſcorn, blame, *or* upbraiding, *take always the Accuſative Caſe after them.*

1. *Behold that ungrateful Man!* I ſaved his Life, and he ſeeks my Death.

2. *See that Man!* He hurts the Reputation of his Neighbour, which is a certain Sign of a baſe Mind.

3. *Lo, the great Folly* of young Men, who love Play in preference to Learning.

Quædam

Quædam Adverbia Loci, Temporis, &c.

CErtain Adverbs of Place; Time, *and* Quantity, *take a Genitive Caſe of the Noun that follows them.*

I. *Of* Place; *as,* ubi, ubinam, *where*; nuſquam *no where*, eò *thither*, longè *far*, quo *whither*, &c.

1. *Where in the World* (quò terrarum) went my Father? *Where* (ubinam gentium) ſhall I ſeek him.
2. I have travelled far and near, but can find my Brother *no where* (nuſquam loci.)
3. No one knows *to what Part of the Earth* the Swallow goes in the Winter time, and the Woodcock in the Summer.
4. Begin *at that Place* (eò loci) where you left off, and go on *to that Place* where the Hiſtory ends.
5. My Friends *are far off* (longè gentium.)

II. *Of* Time; *as,* nunc *now*, tunc, tum *then*, interea *in the mean time*, pridie *the Day before*, poſtridie *the Day after*, &c.

1. Formerly they bred up Children with great Severity; but *now a-days* (nunc dierum) they breed them up with too much Indulgence.
2. You blame me becauſe I came not, but *at that Time* I was very buſy.
3. Though you a long while endeavoured to conceal yourſelf; yet *in the mean time* (interea loci) I knew your Abode.

4. I came to my Father's Houſe the Day *before the Day* you mentioned, and *the Day after* I went *to London.*

III. *Of* Quantity; *as,* parum *little,* ſatis *enough,* abundè *abundantly,* &c.

1. In much Talk there is frequently *little Reaſon,* and ſometimes *much Sin.*

2. There was *Time enough* for ſpeaking, and *Eloquence enough* to attract Hearers.

3. We collected *abundance of Riches,* which often lead Men into Pride and Extravagance.

4. He was carried *to that height* (eò) *of Impudence,* that he defied the Admonition of his Parents.

Quædam caſus admittunt nominum, &c.

SOme Adverbs will have the ſame Caſe as the Noun from whence they are derived.

1. To live *agreeably* (convenienter) *to Nature,* means nothing elſe than always to agree with Virtue.

2. He lives not *profitably to himſelf,* who lives *unprofitably to his Country.*

3 Many Scholars ſpeak well, but my Friend ſpeaks *the moſt elegantly of all.*

Adverbia diverſitatis, *aliter, ſecus,* &c.

ADverbs of diverſity, *or* variety, *as,* aliter *and* ſecus *otherwiſe; as alſo theſe two Prepoſitions,* ante *before,* poſt *after, are often joined to the Ablative Caſes* paulo, multo, &c.

1. He

1. He ſoon perceived that the Cauſe would be finiſhed *much otherwiſe* (multo aliter) than he at firſt expected.

2. The Arguments were the ſame on both ſides, but divided *a little otherwiſe* (paulo ſecus) by me than by him.

3. As they ſay, the Swan ſings *a little before* her *Death*; I believe *as much before, as after* (quanto poſt.)

4. Concerning this Buſineſs it will appear *a little while hence* (paulo poſt) what are my Thoughts.

Inſtar et *ergô* adverbialiter.

INSTAR *like to, or as big as,* ergò *for the ſake of, when taken for Adverbs, have a Genitive Caſe after them.*

1. They built lately at *Woolwich,* the *Royal George,* a Ship *as big as a Caſtle.*

2. My Friend invited many to Dinner, but we came *for his ſake* only.

Conſtruction of CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctiones copulativæ et disjunctivæ, &c.

CONjunctions join Nouns in the like Caſes; and Verbs in the ſame Moods and Tenſes.

1. Religion is the Foundation *and* Support of Morality.

2. A quick Death, *or* a joyful Victory frequently happens in Battle.

3. Your

3. Your Affairs are ſo diſtracted, that, as you write, they have neither Head *nor* Feet.

4. Nothing is ſo convenient for Adverſity, *or* Proſperity, *as* Friendſhip.

5. Young Men fall into Diſeaſes more readily *than* old Men.

6. He denies any Men to be wiſe, *unleſs* the good Man.

7. I will learn *and* ſtudy to do whatever my Maſter commandeth.

8. You will find no part of the Commonwealth which is not broken, *or* weakened by Bribery *or* Self-intereſt.

9. This Weather is quite agreeable, it neither freezes *nor* thaws.

Niſi variæ conſtructionis ratio, &c.

SOmetimes the Senſe of the Conſtruction requires the Nouns to be put in different Caſes and Numbers, and the Verbs in different Moods and Tenſes.

1. The *Roman* Youth ſtudied either at *Rome*, or *at Athens*,

2. I yeſterday bought a Horſe *for fifteen Pounds and more.*

3. Drunkards are to be accuſed not only *of Prodigality*, or *of Folly, but of both.*

4. Honeſty *is* frequently *praiſed*, and, at the ſame Time, *ſtarves.*

5. Corn *was ſold* dear laſt Week, and *will be ſold* dearer the next, if the Drought continues.

Quam

Quam ſæpè intelligitur poſt, &c.

THE *Conjunction* quam *than, is often underſtood after* amplius, *or* plus, *more: alſo after* minus *leſs; and the Subſtantive that follows is put in the Accuſative Caſe.*

1. At that Day *more than two Thouſand* were ſlain, nor *leſs than four Thouſand* were made Priſoners.

2. My Brother ſtaid in the Country *above (more than) five Weeks*, before he returned to School.

Ne, an, num, dubitativè, &c.

THE *Conjunction* ne, an, num, *whether, being put doubtfully or indefinitely, require the Subjunctive Mood after them.*

1. Some Men doubt, *whether it be* honeſt or baſe, to put off bad Money received.

2. I know not *whether I ought* to brag of theſe Things or not.

3. I went Yeſterday to *Oxford*, to ſee whether my Friend *had returned* to College.

Obſerve, Ne, an, num, *in a Queſtion, takes the Indicative Mood of the Verb that follows.*

1. *See you not* (ne) yet your Folly and Wickedneſs?
2. *Is* any living ſo wretched as I?
3. Tell me: *Is* your Father in the Country?

Dum pro *dummodo* et *quouſque*, &c.

THE *Conjunction* dum *for*, dummodo *ſo that, and* quouſque *until, requires a Subjunctive Mood after it.*

1. I regard not the Trouble, *ſo that I benefit* my Friend.

2. He will not return home, *until* the Campaign *be ended.*

Qui cauſam ſignificans, &c.

QUI, *when it has the force of* quia, *and ſignifies the* cauſe why, *has a Subjunctive Mood after it.*

1. You was a Fool *for giving credit to* (qui credas) thoſe Letters.

2. It certainly was great Folly to truſt that Man *who had deceived* you twice before.

Ut pro *poſtquam, ſicut*, et *quomodo*, &c.

THE *Conjunction* ut *when uſed for* poſtquam *after that,* ſicut *as ſoon as, and* quomodo *how, takes the Indicative Mood after it.*

1. When *I left* the City, I wrote to you every Day.

2. *Juſt as he was in the Crowd* he drew his Sword.

3. Obſerve I pray, *how he came upon me* in the very nick of Time.

Obſerve,

Obſerve, Ut *ſignifying* that *and* although, *requires the Subjunctive Mood after it.*

1. It is the Office of Juſtice, *that* no one *do* an Injury to another.

2. *Though* Power *be wanting*, yet the Will is to be commended.

Omnes denique voces indefinitè poſitæ, &c.

LAſtly, *let it be noted that all Words put indefinitely, as* quis *who*, quantus *how great*, quotus *how many, require the Subjunctive Mood after them.*

1. Little did I think *to whom I ſent* that Meſſage:

2. *How great he appears* in his own Conceit while others diſregard him!

3. *How many* Reapers *come* from diſtant Countries in Harveſt-time.

Conſtruction of PREPOSITIONS.

Præpoſitio ſubaudita interdum facit, &c.

THE Ablative Caſe is often governed of a Prepoſition underſtood.

1, A good Maſter is *inſtead* of a Parent.

2. I live *in the Country*, and remain for the moſt part *in my Houſe*,

3. Your Condition is moſt deſireable, who are happy *in Children* of ſo great Virtue.

4. Vice often deceives us *under the ſhape of* Virtue.

5. Time conſiſts *of three Parts*, the paſt, preſent, and future.

6. Whilſt theſe offend *with Darts*, thoſe defend themſelves *with Stones*.

7. *A* ſtout and wiſe Man is good *in Peace*, and better *in War*.

Præpoſitio in compoſitione eundem, &c.

A Preposition compounded with a Verb, ſometimes governs the ſame Caſe which it governed when not in Compoſition.

1. When *David* had killed the Giant, *he cut off* (abſcindo) his Head *from his Shoulders*.

2. When *I had kept myſelf* (abſtineo) two Days *from Meat*, ſubdenly the fever left me.

3. It is an eaſy Thing for a Man to bring himſelf into Trouble, but not ſo eaſy *to wind* (evolvo) himſelf *out of it*.

4. Wiſdom is always *too hard for* (prævaleo) *Strength*.

5. He who never *goes out of* (excedo) *the Bounds* of Duty, whilſts he lives, will not fail of a Reward when *he departs* (excado) *from Life*

Verba compoſita cum *a, ab, ad, con,* &c.

VERBS compounded with the Prepoſitions a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, *and*, in, *ſometimes elegantly repeat the ſame Prepoſitions with their Caſes.*

1. Great is the Grief when Friends *are torn* (avello) *from Friends*, Wives *from their Huſbands*, Children *from their Parents*.

2. *I went away* (abeo) *from you* more learned.

3. Thou *driveſt* (adigo) me *to Madneſs.*

4. I will not *contend with thee.*

5. It is pleaſant *to look down from the top* of a Mountain into the Valleys.

6. They who *go* (evado) *from the Schools* of Philoſophers generally become uſeful in public Affairs.

7. It is a great Sign of Art *to carve* an Image *out of Stone* handſomely.

8. *To run* (incurro) with naked Breaſts *on drawn ſwords,* ſhews more of Courage than Senſe.

In pro *erga contra, ad* &c.

THE Prepoſition in, *when uſed for* erga *towards,* contra *againſt,* ad *to, and* ſupra *above, requires an Accuſative Caſe.*

1. Nature gives to Parents a tender and kind Love *towards their Children.*

2. I will ſay no *worſe againſt my Enemies,* than "God forgive them."

3. So laugh, that your laughter be not turned *to your Diſparagement.*

4. Princes ought to remember that the Power of the Almighty is *over Kings themſelves.*

Sub, cum ad tempus refertur, &c.

THE Prepoſition ſub, *when it relates to Time or Motion, commonly takes an Accuſative Caſe after it.*

1. *About Sun ſet* my Father will return out of the Country.

2. I declare the Ship is now *in Sight*; you may ſee it plainly.

Supra pro *ultra* accuſativè, pro *de*, &c.

THE Preposition ſuper, *when put for* ultra *beyond, takes an Accuſative Caſe; when for* de *concerning, an Ablative Caſe after it.*

1. The *Turk* has ſpread his Empire *over Aſia* and *Europe*, even as far as the utmoſt borders of *Africa*.

2. Many and divers Reports, both true and falſe, have been ſpread abroad *concerning that Buſineſs*.

Tenus, ablativo et ſingulari et plurali, &c.

THE Preposition tenus *up to, or as far as, is joined to the Ablative Caſe; both in the Singular and Plural Number; alſo to the Genitive Caſe only in the Plural Number: And note, that* tenus *is always put after the Noun.*

1. My Brother fell into the Water *up to the Neck*.

2. A comely Coat reacheth from the Knees *up to the Shoulders*.

3. He will not eaſily diſengage himſelf, who ſticks in a Quagmire *up to the Knees*.

4. Many healthful Men *as to their Bodies*, have ſick ſouls and wounded Conſciences.

Con-

Conſtruction of INTERJECTIONS.

Interjectiones non rarò ſine caſu, &c.

INterjections are frequently put without any Caſe after them.

1. *Alas!* How wretchedly have I caſt away what I beſtowed on thee!

2. *What!* (Hem!) muſt I tarry here two Days alone?

3. *Oh!* (Ohe!) ſay no more; there is enough already,

O exclamantis, nominativo, &c.

THE Interjection O, *when it denotes the* ſpeaking *to a Perſon, takes the Vocative Caſe only; but when it denotes* Admiration, *it may be followed by the Nominative, Accuſative, or Vocative Caſe indifferently.*

1. *O Sun! O Moon! O Stars!* (Nom.) of Heaven! What Wickedneſs is there on Earth? and yet theſe withdraw not their Light, nor refuſe to ſhine,

2. *O fortunate Engliſhmen!* (Acc.) if they knew the Excellency of their own Government.

3. *O my dear Brother!* (Voc.) how, neceſſary are Books to our Progreſs in Learning!

HEU! eheu! *and* proh! *alas! ah! oh! may be joined either to the Nominative or Accuſative Caſe.*

1. *Ah, pure Honeſty! Ah, primitive Sincerity!* Where in the World ſhall I now ſeek them.

2. *Alas, wretched me!* who have done ſo great Wickedneſs.

3. *O the Grief!* that Men ſhould love War rather than Peace.

4. *Oh the Faith of Magiſtrates!* How often Innocency ſuffers.

Hei, et *væ* dativo junguntur.

HEI! *and* væ *alas! ah! woe! are joined to the Dative Caſe,*

1. *Ah me!* What ſhall I ſay! What ſhall I do to preſerve Peace and prevent War?

2. *Alas, wretched Man that I am!* Who ſhall deliver me from this Body of Death?

3. *Woe is me!* I cannot repeat my Taſk.

AN INDEX OF WORDS.

Note, *The following* Index *contains the Engliſh Words of the former Part, or Preliminary Rules of theſe* Examples *only*; *and the Latin Words are diſtinguiſhed in this Manner.*

1. *After Nouns Subſtantive, the Declenſions are noted by Figures, and the Gender by Letters.*

2. *After Verbs, the Conjunction is noted by Figures*; *and the Voice of the Verb is diſtinguiſhed by* a *Active*, p *Paſſive*; *alſo* d *denotes a Verb Deponent*, n *a Verb Neuter.*

4. *Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepoſitions, are alſo properly diſtinguiſhed.*

A.

TO abandon, *renuncio*, 1 a.
To abhor, *abominor*, 1 d.
odi, verb defect.
To abide, *duro*, 1 a. *maneo*, 2 n.
To be able, *poſſum*, v. irr.
To abound, *abundo*, 1 a.
About, *circum.* prep. acc.
Above, *ſupra*, prep. acc.
Abroad, *peregrè*; *foris*, adv.
To abuſe, *abutor*, 3 dep.
According to, *ſecundùm*, prep. acc.

To

To be accuſed, *inſimulor*, 1 p.
To ache, *doleo*, 2 n.
An acorn, *glans, dis*, 3 f.
To be accounted, *habeor*, 2 paſs.
To acquire, *paro*, 1 a,
To be acquitted, *abſolvor*, 3 p.
An action, *factum, i*, 2 n.

To add, *addo*, 3 a.
To admire, *admiror*, 1 d.
To be admired, *laudor*, 1 p.
To admoniſh, *moneo*, 2 n.
To adorn, *orno*, 1 a.
To be advanced, *evehor*, 3 p.
Adverſity, *res averſæ*. pl.
To adviſe, *moneo*, 2 n.
To be adviſed, *moneor*, 2 p.

An affair, *res, ei*, 5 f. *negotium, i*, 2 n.
Affliction, *afflictio, onis*; 3 f. *calamitas, atis*, 3 f.
To afford, *reddo*, 3 a; *præbeo*, 2 a; *largior*, 4 d.
An affront, *injuria, æ*, 1 f.
After, *poſt*, prep acc.
Afterwards, *poſteà*, adv.

Again, *rurſum*, adv.
Againſt, *contra*, prep. acc.

To agree, *concordo*, 1 n. *convenio*, 4 n.
Agreement of Opinion, *conſenſio, onis*, 3 f.
Agriculture, *agricultura, æ*, 1 f.
Air, *æther, eris*, 3 m.

Alexander, *ri*, pr. nom.
All, *omnis, e*, adj. 3 art. *Totus, a, um*, adj.
Alone, *tantùm*, adv.
The Alps, *Alpes, ium*, pl. f.
An altar, *ara, æ*, 1 f.
Altho' *quamvis*, adv.
Always, *ſemper*, adv.

Am, *ſum*.
An ambaſſador, *legatus, i*, 2 m.
Ambition, *ambitio, onis*, 3 f.
Among, *inter*, prep. acc.

And, *et, que*, conj.
Angry. *iratus, a, um*, adj.
To be angry, *irascor*, 3 d.
Another, *alius, a, ud*, adj.
To anſwer, *reſpondeo*, 2 n.
An ant, *formica, æ*, 1 f.
Anthony, *Antonius, i*, pr. nom.
An other, *alius, a, ud*, adj.
Any, *ullus, a, um*, adj.

Any one, *quivis*, pron.

To appear, *appareo*, 2 n.
An apple, *pomum*, *i*, 2 n.
Application, *ſtudium*, *i*, 2 n.
To beapproved, *approbor*, 1 p.

To ariſe, *exorior*, 4 p.
To arm, *armo*, 1 a.
An army, *exercitus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
Arms, *arma*, *orum*, pl 2n.
An arrow, *calamus*, *i*, 2n.
Art, *ars*, *tis*, 2 f.

As, *tam*, *quam*, adv.
As far as, *uſque*, prep. acc.
As well as, *ut*; *æque ac*, conj.
To aſcend, *aſcendo*, 3 a,
To aſk, *rogo*, 1 a.
An aſs, *aſinus*, *i*, 3 m.
To aſſert *aſſirmo*, 1 a.
To aſſiſt, *adjuvo*, 1 a.
Aſſiſtance, *auxilium*, *i*, 2 n. *Opera*, *æ*, 1 f.
To aſſume, *ſibi arrogare*, *arrogo*, 1 a.

At *apud*, prep. acc.
At all, *unquàm*, adv.
At laſt, *demùm*, adv.
At our houſe, *apud me*; *apud nos*, pl.
To attempt, *conor*, 1 dep.
Attend, *auſculto*, 1 a.
Attended, *concomitatus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
An aunt, *amita*, *æ*, 1 f.
To avoid, *evito*, 1 a- *fugio*, 3 a.
An auricula, *auricula*, *æ*, 1 f.
An author, *ſcriptor*, *oris*; 3m. *author*, *oris*, 3 c.
Autumn, *autumnus*, *i*, 2m.

B.

THE Back, *Tergum*, *i*, 2 n.
Bad, *malus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A badge, *ſignum*, *i*, 2 n.
To bake, *pinſo*, 3 a.
To be baniſhed, *expellor*, 3 p. *exulo*, 1 n.
A bank, *ripa*, *æ*, 1 f.
To bark, *latro*, 1 a.
Baſe, *vilis*; *turpis*, *e*, adj, 3 art.
Baſely, *inutiliter*, adv.
Battle, *pugna*, *æ*, 1 f. *Prælium*, *ii*, 2 n.

To be, *eſſe*, v. irr.
Beam of the ſun, *jubar*, *aris*, 3 n. *Radius*, 3 m.

A beaſt, *beſtia*, æ, 1 f.
Fera, æ, 1 f.
To bear, or ſuffer, *fero*, v. irr. *patior*, 2 dep.
To beat, *verbero*, 1 a.
To be beaten down, *dejicior*, 3 p.
Beauty, *forma*, æ, 1 f.
Pulchritudo, *inis*, 3 f.
Beautiful, *formoſus*, *a*, *um*, *Pulcher*, *ra*, *rum*, adj.
Becauſe, *quia*, adj.
To become, *fio*, v. irr.
A bee, *apis*, *is* 3 f.
To have been, *fuiſſe*.
Before, *ante*, prep. acc.
A beggar, *mendicus*, *i*, 2 m.
To begin, *incipio*, 3 a.
The beginning, *initium*, *ii*, 2 n.
Behaviour *geſtus*, *ûs*, 4 m. *Mores*, *um*, 3 pl. m.
Behind, *poſt*, prep. acc.
To behold, *ſpecto*, 1 a.
A beholder, *ſpectator*, *oris*, 3 m.
To believe, *credo*, 3 a.
A bell, *tintinnabulum*, *i*, 2 n.
To be beloved, *diligor*, 3 p.
To bend, *tendo*, 3 a. *curro*, 1 a.
Beneath, *infra*, prep. acc.
Benevolent, *benevolus*, *a*, um, adj.
Beſides, *præter*, prep. acc.
Beſt, *optimus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To beſtow, *dono*, 1 a.
To betray, *prodo*, 3 a.
Better, *melior*, *oris*, c. adj.
Between, *inter*, prep. acc.
Beyond, *trans*, prep. acc.

To bind, *ligo*, 1 a, *vincio*, 4 n.
A bird, *avis*, *is*, 3 f.
Birth, *natus*, *ûs*, 4 m. *genus*, *eris*, 3 n.

Black, *niger*, *ra*, *rum*, adj.
To blame, *culpo*, 1 a.
Bleak, *frigidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To be bleak, *frigeo*, 1 p.
To bleat, *balo*, 1 a.
Bleſſed, bleſt, *beatus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Bleſſings, *bona*, *orum*, pl.
Blind *cæcus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To blow, *flo*, 1 a.
To boaſt, *jacto*, 1 a.
To be born, *naſcor*, 3 d.
To be borne, *feror*, v. irr. *indulgeor*, 2 p.
Body, *corpus*, *oris*, 3 n.

A book, *liber, ri,* 2 m.
To borrow, *mutuò recipio, accipio,* 3 n.
Both, *et.* conj.
Both, *ambo, æ, o,* pl. *uterque, raque, rumque,* adj.
Bottom, (at the) *in imo.*
Bought, p. pass. *see* to buy.
Bounty, *benignitas, atis,* 3 f.
Bound, p. pass. *see* to bind.
A bow, *arcus, ûs,* 4 m.
A boy, *puer, eri,* 2 m.

A brace, *par, aris,* 3 n.
To brag, *jacto,* 1 n.
Brave, *fortis, e; magnanimus, a, um,* adj.
Bravery, *magnanimitas, atis,* 3 f.
To bray, *rudo,* 3 n.
Bread, *panis, is,* 2 m.
To break, *frango,* 3 a,
Brethren, *fratres, um,* pl. 3 m.
A bridle, *frænum, i,* 2 n.
To bring, *fero,* v. irr.
To bring forth, *produco,* 3 a. *pario,* 3 a.
Briskly, *acritèr,* adv.
A brook, *torrens, tis,* 3 m.
A brother, *frater, ris,* 3 m
Brought, p. pass. *see* to bring
Brown, *fuscus, a, um,* adj,

To build, *ædifico,* 1 a.
To be built, *ædificor,* 1 p.
A bull, *taurus, i,* 2 m.
To burn, *uro,* 3 a. *ardeo,* 2 n.
A burning bush, *flamma, æ,* 1 f. *ignis,* 3 m.
To be burnt up, *exareſco,* 3 n.
A burthen, *onus, èris,* 3 n.
To bury, *ſepelio,* 4 a.
To be buried, *ſepelior,* 4 p.
Buſineſs, *negotium, i,* 2 n. *res, ei.* 5 f.
But, *ſed, quin, niſi,* conj.
To buy, *emo,* 3 a.

By, *a, ab, abs,* prep. abl.
By, *or* nigh to, *juxta,* prep. acc.
By, *or* through, *per,* prep. acc.

C

CÆSAR, *is,* 3 m. pr. n.,
To cackle, *glocio* 4 n.
Calamity, *res adverſæ,* pl.
To call, *voco,* 1 a.
A camel, *camelus, i,* 2 m.
Camp, *caſtra,* pl. 2 n.
A captain, *dux, cis,* 3 c.
Care, *cura, æ,* 1 f.
To care, *curo,* 1 a.

Careful, *ſedulus, a, um,* adj.
Careleſs, *inconſideratus, a, um,* adj.
To carry, *gero,* 3 a.
A carrier, *portitor, oris,* 2 m.
To caſt down, *dejicio,* 3 a.
A caſtle, *arx, cis,* 3 f.
To catch, *arripio,* 3 a.
To be catched, *deprehendor,* 3 p. *capior.* 3 p.
Caught, *captus, a, um,* adj.
A cauſe, *cauſa, æ,* 1 f. *occaſio, onis,* 3 f.
To ceaſe, *ceſſo,* 1 n. *deſino,* 3 n.
Certain, *manifeſtus, certus, a, um,* adj.
A certain perſon, *quidam,* a. rel.
Chamber, *cubiculum, i,* 2 n.
Change, (given to) *inconſtans, tis,* adj.
To chance, *muto,* 1 a.
Character, *fama, æ,* 1 f.
A chariot, *currus, ûs,* 4 m.
Charity, *charitas, atis,* 3 f.
To chatter, *deblatero,* 1 n.

To chear, *animo,* 1 a.
Chearfully *lætè,* adv.

To cheat, *fraudo,* 1 a.
A cheat, *fraudator, oris,* 3 m.
Cheriſhing, *fovens, tis,* p.

A chick, *pullus, (gallinaceus)* 2 m.
Chief, *ſummus, a, um,* adj.
A child, *infans, tis,* 3 c. *puer, ri,* 2 m.
Childiſhly, *pueriliter,* adv.
Children, *liberi, orum,* pl. 2 m.
To chooſe, chuſe, *eligo,* 3 a.
Choſe, p. paſs. *ſee* to chooſe.
Chriſt, *Chriſtus, i,* 2 m.
Chriſtian, *Chriſtianus, a, um,* adj.
Chriſtopher, *Chriſtophorus, i,* 2 m. pr. nom.

Cicero, *onis,* 3 m. pr. nom.
A city, *urbs, is,* 3 f. *oppidum,* 2 n.
A citizen, *civis, is,* 3 c.

To cloath, *veſtio,* 4 m.

A cobler, *ſutor, oris,* 3 m.
A cock, *gallus, i,* 2 m.
Cold, *frigus, oris,* 3 n.
Cold, *frigidus, a, um,* adj.
Colour, *Color, oris,* 2 m.

To come, *venio*; *advenio*, 4 n.
Comfort, *solatium*, *ii*, 2 n.
To comfort, *consolor*, 1 d.
To command, *jubeo*, 2 a. *impero*, 1 a.
A commander, *dux*, *cis*, 3 c. *imperator*, *oris*, 3 m.
To commend, *laudo*, 1 a.
Commendation, *laus*, *dis*, 3 f.
To commit, *committo*, 3 a. *perpetro*, 1 a.
To be committed, *mandor*, 1 p.
A companion, *socius*, *ii*, 2 m, *comes*, *itis*, 3 c.
Company, *societas*, *atis*, 3 f.
In comparison of, *præ*, pr.
To complain, *queror*, 3 d.
Complaint, a complaining, *quæstus*, *ûs*. 4 m.
To compleat, *perficio*, 3 a.
To conceal, *celo*, 1 a.
To be concealed, *occultor*, 1 p.
To be self conceited, *nimium sibi placere*; *placeo*, 2 n.
To condemn, *damno*, 1 a.
Condition, *sors*, *tis*, 3 f.
Conduct (good) *prudentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
To confess *confiteor*, 2 d.
To conquer, *supero*, 1 a. *vinco*, 3 a.
A conqueror, *victor*, *oris*, 3 m.
Conscience (a good) *conscientia recta*, 1 f.
Consciousness, *conscientia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Consent, *consensus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
Consequently, *continuò*, adv.
To consider, *considero*, 1 a.
Constancy, *constantia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Content, *contentus*, *a*, *um*. adj.
To content, *placo*, 1 a.
Contentment, *æquanimitas*, *atis*, 3 f. *æquus animus*; *animi oblectatio*, 2 f.
Contention, *lis*, *litis*, 3 f.
Contempt, *contemptus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
Contemptible, *vilis*, *e*, adj.
Contrary, *contrarius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A cook-maid, *coqua*, *æ*, 1 f.
Cool (to grow) *frigesco*, 3 n.
Corn, *seges*, *etis*, 4 f.

Corn (wheat) *triticum, i,* 2 n.
To correct, *corrigo,* 3 a,
Correction, *ſupplicium, ii,* 2 n.
To corrupt, *corrumpo,* 3 a. *vitio,* 1 a.
A cover, *tegmen, inis,* 3 n.
To cover, *tego,* 3 a.
To covet, *cupio,* 3 a.
A covetous Man, *avarus, a, um* adj.
Covetouſneſs, *avaritia, æ,* 1 f.
Counſel, *conſilium, ii,* 2 n.
A country, *regio, onis,* 3 f.
The country, *rus, ris,* 3 n.
Country (one's own) *patria, æ,* 1 f.
Courage, *magnanimitas, atis,* 3 f.
A cow, *vacca, æ,* 1 f.
A coward, *timidus, a, um,* adj.
Cowardice, *timiditas, atis,* 3 f.

Crafty, *cautus; callidus, a, um,* adj.
To create, *facio,* 3 a.
Creator, *creator, oris,* 3 m.
A creditor, *creditor, oris,* 3 m.
To creek, *crepo,* 1 a.
To creep, *ſerpo,* 3 n.
A crook, *pedum, i,* 2 n.
A crop, *meſſis, is,* 3 f.
Crooked, *curvatus, a, um,* adj.
To crow, *cano,* 3 a.
A crown, *corona, æ,* 1 f. *diadema, atis,* 3 n.
To crown, *corono;* 1 a.
To be crowned, *coronor,* 1 p
To cry, *lacrymo,* 1 a. *fleo,* 2 n.
To cry out, *exclamo,* 1 a.
Cruel, *crudelis, e,* adj.

Cunning, *aſtutus, a, um,* adj.
A cup, *Poculum, i,* 2 n.
Curſed, *maledictus, a, um,* part.
Cuſtom, *mos, oris,* 3 m. *conſuetudo, inis,* 3 f.
To cut, *ſeco,* 1 a
To be cut down, *cædor,* 3 p.

D.

TO dance, *ſalto,* 1 n.
Danger, *periculum, i,* 2 n.
Dangerous, *periculoſus, a, um,* adj.

Darkneſs,

Darkneſs, *obſcuritas, atis,* 3 f.
A daughter, *filia, æ,* 1 f.
To dawb, *maculo,* 1 a.
To-day, this day, *hodiè,* adv.

Death, *mors, tis,* 3 f.
Dear, *carus, a, um,* adj.
A debt, *debitum, i,* 2 n.
A debtor, *debitor, oris,* 3 m.
To decay, *pereo,* 4 n.
To deceive, *fallo; decipio,* 3 a.
To deck, *orno,* 1 a.
To declare, *narro,* 1 a. *interdico,* 3 a.
Defence, *tutamen, inis,* 3 n.
To defend, *tucor,* 2 dep.
A defender, *defenſor, oris,* 3 m.
To dehort, *dehortor,* 1 d. *diſſuadeo,* 2 a.
To delight, *delecto,* 1 a.
Delightful, *gratus, a, um, jucundus, a, um,* adj.
To deliver, *trado,* 3 a.
To demand, *poſtulo.* 1 a.
Democritus, *i,* 2 m. pr. n.
Demoſthenes, *is,* 3 m. pr. n.
To deny, *nego,* 1 a.
To depart, *diſcedo,* 3 n. *abeo,* 4 n.
To be derided, *derideor,* 2 p.
Deſervedly, *meritò,* adv. *jure,* abl.
Deſerving, *dignus, a, um,* adj.
Deſire, *deſiderium, ii,* 2 n. *cupido, inis,* 3 f.
To deſire, *cupio,* 3 a. *rogo,* 1 a.
Deſpicable, *vilis, e,* adj.
To deſpiſe, *temno, ſi,* 3 a.
To be deſpiſed, *contemnor,* 3 p.
To deſtroy, *devaſto,* 1 a. *perdo,* 3 a.
Deſtruction, *ſtrages, is,* 3 f.
The devil, *diabolus, i,* 3 m.
Devouring, *rapax, acis,* adj. 3 art.

To dictate, *dicto,* 1 a.
To die, *morior,* 4 dep.
Difficult, *difficilis, e,* adj.
Difficulty, *difficultas, atis,* 3 f.
To dig, *fodio,* 3 a.
Diligent, *diligens, tis,* adj. *ſedulus, a, um,* adj.
Diligence, *diligentia, æ,* 1 f.
To dine, *prandeo,* 2 n.
Dinner,

Dinner, *prandium ii*, 2 n.
Dirt, *Lutum, i*, 2 n.
Dirty, *cænosus, a, um*, adj.
To direct, *ordino*, 1 a.
Discipline, *disciplina, æ* 1 f.
Discreet, *prudens, tis*, adj.
A disease, *morbus, i*, 2 m.
Disgrace, *dedecus, oris*, 3 n.
To dismiss, *dimitto*, 3 a.
To disoblige, *offendo*, 3 a.
To dispatch, *expedio*, 4 n.
To be dispatched, *ablegor*, 1 p.
To dispute, *disputo*, 1 a.
To displease, *displiceo*, 2 a. *offendo*, 3 a.
To dispraise, *vitupero*, 1 a.
To be distracted, *perturbor*, 1 p.
Distress, *miseria, æ*, 1 f. *difficultas, atis*, 3 f.
A ditch, (about a town) *vallum, i*, 2 n.
Divine, *divinus, a, um. cælestis, e*, aj.

To do, *facio*, 3 a.
To do good, *benefacio*, 3 a.
Docil, *docilis, e*, adj.
Doctrine, *doctrina, æ*, 1 f.
Doctor, *Doctor, oris*, 3 m.
A dog, *canis, is*, 3 c.
Dog-days, *dies caniculares*, p.
Doings, *facinora, orum*, p. n.
Dominion, *imperium, ii*, 2 n.
A door, *porta, æ*, 1 f.
A dove, *columba, æ*, 1 f.
Dover, *Dubris, is*, 3 f.
To doubt, *dubito*, 1 a.
A dowry, *dos, dotis*, 3 f.

To draw, *traho*, 3 a.
To draw nigh, *appropinquo*, 1 a.
To dress, *orno*, 1. *colo*, 3 a.
To drink, *poto*, 1. *bibo*, 3 n.
Drink, *potus, ûs*, 4 m.
To drive, *ago*, 3 a. *pello*; 3 a.
Drove, *see* to drive.
To drown, *mergo, si*, 3 a.
To be drowned, *demergor*, 3 p.
Drunken, *ebrius, a, um*, adj.
A drunkard, *ebriosus, a, um*, adj.
Drunkenness, *ebrietas, atis*, 3 f.
Dry, *aridus, a, um*, adj.
A due, *debitum, i*, 2 n.
Dug, *see* to dig.
Dulness, *inertia, æ*, 1 f.

Dumb,

Dumb, *mutus, a, um*, adj.
A dunghill, *ſterquilinium, ii*, 2 n.
Duty, *officium, ii*, 2 n.

E

EACH other, *alter, alterius*,
Eager, *vehemens, tis*, adj.
An eagle, *aquila, æ*, 1 c.
The ear, *auris, is*, 3 f.
Early, *maturus, a, um*; *præcox, ocis*, adj.
The earth, *terra, æ*, 1 f.
To eaſe, *levo*, 1 a.
Eaſy, *facilis, e*, adj.
Eaſy (to render) *facilito*, 1 a.
To eat, *edo*, 3 v. irr.

An edition, *editio, onis*, 3 f.

An egg, *ovum, i*, 2 n.

Either, *aut, vel*, conj.

Eloquence, *facundia, æ*, 1 f.
Eloquent, *facundus, a, um*, adj.
Elſe, *amplius*, adv.

An ambaſſador, *legatus, i*, 2 m.

Employment, *occupatio, onis*, 3 d. f.
To encloſe, *includo*, 3 a. *circumſepio*, 4 n.
To encourage, *animo*, 1 a.
Encouragement, *incitamentum, i*; *præmium, ii*, 2 n.
An end, *finis, is*, 3 c.
To end, *finio*, 4 a. *termino*, 1 a.
To endeavour, *conor*, 1 d. *tento*, 1 a, *ſtudeo*, 2 a.
An enemy, *hoſtis, is*, 3 c.
An enemy, *inimicus, a, um*, adj.
To engrave, *inſculpo*, 3 a.
To ennoble, *nobilito*, 1 a.
Enough, *ſatis*, adv.
To enrich, *dito*, 1 a.
To entice, *allicio*, 3 a. *delinio*, 4 a.
To entreat, *ſupplico*, 1 a.
Envy, *invidia, æ*, 1 f.
To envy, *invideo*, 1 a.

To eſcape, *vito*, 1 a. *fugio*, 3 a.
To eſtabliſh, *ſtabilio*, 4 a.
To eſteem, *æſtimo*, 1 a.

To be esteemed, *habeor*, 2 p.
Every, *singuli*, æ, a, adj.
Every one, *quisque*, adj.
Evil, *malus*, a, um, adj.
An evil, *malum*, 2 n.

To exalt, *eveho*, 3 a. *promoveo*, 2 a.
An example, *exemplum*, i, 2 n.
Exceeding, *valdè*, adv.
Excellent, *præstans*, tis; *eximius*, a, um, adj.
Except, *nisi*, conj.
To excuse, *excuso*, 1 a.
To be excused, *excusor*, 1 p.
To execute, *exsequor*, 3 d.
To exercise, *exerceo*, 2 a.
To be exercised, *occupor*, 1 p.
To expect, *expecto*, 1 a.
To expel *expello*, 3 a. *abigo*, 3 a.
To extol, *laudo*, 1 a.
The eye, *oculus*, i, 2 m.

F.

FABIUS, i, 2 m. pr. nom.
A face, *facies*, ei, 5 f.
To fail, *deficio*, 5 n.
Fair, *pulcher*, ra, rum, adj.
Faithful, *fidelis*, e, *fidus*, a, um, adj.
To fall, *cado*, 3 n.
False, *improbus*, a, um, adj.
Falsely, *mendaciter*, adv.
Falshood, *perfidia*, æ, 1 f.
Fame, *fama*, æ, 1 f.
Family, *genus*, eris, 3 n.
Famine, *fames*, is, 3 f.
Famous, *inclytus*, a, um; *celebris*, e, adj.
A farm, *prædium*, i, 2 n.
A farmer, *agricola*, æ, 1 c.
Fat, *pinguis*, e, adj. 3 art.
To fatten, *sagino*, 1 a. *pinguefacio*, 3 a.
A father, *pater*, tris, 3 m.
To be fatigued, *fatigor*, 1 p.
A fault, *culpa*, æ, 1 f.

Fear, *timor*, oris, 3 m. *motus*, ûs, 4 m.
To fear, *timeo*, 2 a.
To be fed, *pascor*, 3 d.
To feign, *assimulo*, 1 a.
Fervid, *fervidus*, a, um, adj.
Fewer, *pauciores*, a, adj. pl.

Fierce, *atrox*, ocis; *vehemens*, tis, adj. 3 art.
Fierce dog, *acer canis*, 3 c.
A field, *ager*, gri, 2 m.
A fight, *prælium*, ii, 2 n.

To

To fight, *pugno*, 1 a,
To fill, *impleo*, 2 a.
Filthy, *ſordidus*; *fœdus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To find, *invenio*, 4 a.
To find out, *deprehendo*, 3 a.
To finiſh, *abſolvo*, 3 a.
Finiſhed, *perfectus*, *a*, *um*. part.
Fire, *ignis*, *is*, 3 m.
Firſt, *primus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A fir-tree, *abies*, *etis*, 3 f.
A fiſh, *piſcis*, *is*, 3 m.
A fiſherman, *piſcator*, *oris*, 3 m.
Fives (to play at) *pilâ*, *palmari luderè*; *ludo*, 3 a.

Flame, *flamma*, *æ*, 1 f.
To flatter, *adulor*, 1 d.
Flattery, *adulatio*, *onis*, 3 f.
Fled, *ſee* to fly.
A flock, *grex*, *gis*, 3 m. *agmen*, *inis* 3 n.
To flouriſh, *floreo*, 2 n.
To flow, *fluo*, 3 n.
A flower, *flos*, *oris*, 3 m.
To fly (as a bird) *volo*, 1 n.

Foaming, *ſpumans*, *tis*, part.
To fold, *plico*, 1 a.
To follow, *ſequor*, 3 d.
To followafter *ſubſequor*, 3 d.
Fond, *indulgens*, *tis*; *benignus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Folly, *ſtultitia*, *æ*, 1 f.
A fool, *ſtultus*, *i*, m. *ſtultus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Fooliſh, *ſtolidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Fool-hardineſs, *audacia*, *æ*, 1 f.
A foot, *pes*, *dis*, 3 m.
Foot ſoldiers, *pedites*, *um*, 3 m. pl.
For, *nam*, adv.
To forbid, *veto*, 1 a. *prohibeo*, 2 n.
To be forced, *cogor*, 3 p.
The forehead, *frons*, *tis*, 3 f.
A foreſt, *nemus*, *oris*, 3 n.
To forget, *obliviſcor*, 3 d.
Forgetfulneſs, *obhivio*, *onis*, 3 f.
Form, *ſpecies*, *ei*, 3 p.
To be fought, *committor*, 3 paſs.
Found, p. paſs. *ſee* to find.
To be found out, *deprehendor*, 3 p.
A fountain, *fons*, *tis*, 3 m.
A fowl, *ales*, *itis*, 3 c.
A fowler. *auceps*, *cupis*, 3 c.
A fox, *vulpes*, *is*, 3 f.

Fragrant,

Fragrant, *fragrans, tis*, adj. 3 art.
France, *Gallia, æ*, 1 f.
To freeze, *gelo*, 1 a.
To fret, *crucio*, 1 a. v. *putreo*, 2 n.
A friend, *amicus, i*, 2 m.
Friendſhip, *amicitia, æ*, 1 f.
From, *a ab, abs*, prep. abl.
Froſt, *gelu*, indecl.
Froward, *perverſus, a, um*, adj.
Fruit, *fructus, ûs*, 4 m. *pomum, i*, 2 n.
Fruitful, *fœcundus, a, um*; *fertilis, e*, adj.
To be fruitful, *abundo*, 1 n.
Furious, *furioſus*; *rabidus, a, um*, adj.

G.

GAIN, *lucrum, i*, 2 n. To gain, *aſſequor*, 3 d. *moveor*, 2 a.
A garden *hortus, i*, 2 m.
A garment, *veſtis, is*, 3 f.
Gave, *ſee* to give.
Gay, *nitidus, a, um*, adj.
A general, *imperator, oris*, 3 m. *dux, ducis*, 3 c.
Generous, *generoſus, a, um*, adj.
Generoſity, *liberalitas, atis*, 3 f.
Gentle ſhowers, *lentæ pluviæ, arum*, pl. 1 f.
George. *Georgius, i*, 2 pr. n.
To get, *adipiſcor*, 3 d.
To be got, *acquiror*, 3 p.
A giant, *gigas, antis*, 3 m.
A gift, *donum, i*, 2 n.
A girl, *puella, æ*, 1 f.
To give, *do*, 1 a.
To give over, *ceſſo*, 1 n.
Given to change, *inſtabilis, e*, adj. 3 art.
To be glad, *gaudeo*, 2 n. *lætor*, 1 d.
To gladden, *lætifico*, 1 a.
Glaſs, *vitrum, i*, 2 n.
A glazier, *vitriarius, i*, 2 m.
To gliſten, *mico*, 1 n.
To glitter, *fulgeo*, 2 n.
Glory, *gloria, fama, æ*, 1 f.
A glutton, *helluo, onis*, 3 m.
To gnaw, *rodo*, 3 a.
To go, *eo*, 4 n.
To go away, *abeo*, 4 n.
To go before, *præcedo*, 3 n.
God, *Deus, i*, 2 n.
Godly, *pius, a, um*, adj.
Gold, *aurum, i*, 1 n.

Gone, *see* to go.
Good *bonus*; *probus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Good, (ſubſt.) *commodum*. *i*, 2 n.
Good-will, *benevolentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Good news, *nuncius exoptatus*.
To do good, *benefacio*, 3 a.
Goodneſs, *bonitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Good deeds, *benefacta*, 2 pl.
A gooſe, *anſer*, *eris*, 3 m.
Got, *acquiſitus*, *a*, *um*, part.
To govern, *guberno*; *impero*, 1 a.
Grace, *gratia*, *æ*, 1 f.
To grace, *orno*; *condecoro*, 1 a.
Gracious, *benignus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A grammar, *grammatica*, *æ*, 1 f.
A grandfather, *avus*, *i*, 2 m.
To grant, *concedo*, 3 a.
A grape, *uva*, *æ*, 1 f.
Graſs, *gramen*, *inis*, 3 n.
Great, *magnus*, *a*, *um*; *inſignis*, *e*, adj.
Greateſt, *ſummus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Greatneſs, *magnitudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
Greatneſs of mind, *magnanimitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Green, *viridis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
To grieve, *doleo*, 2 n.
To grind, *molo*, 3 a.
To groan, *gemo*, 3 n.
The ground, *humus*, *i*, 2 f. *terra*, *æ*, 1 f.
To grow, *creſco*, 3 [illegible].
To grow cool, *frigeſco*, 3 n.
To grunt, *grunnio*, 4 n.

H.

TO halt, *claudico*, 1 n.
The hand, *manus*, *ûs*, 4 f.
Hannibal, *is* 3 m. pr. n.
Happy, *felix*, *icis*, adj. 3 art.
Happineſs, *felicitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Hardly, *diligenter*, adv.
Hard, *durus*, *a*, *um*; *difficilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
Hardſhip, *difficultas*, *atis*, 3 f.
A ha[illegible] *lepus*, *oris* 3 m.
Harmleſs, *innocens*, *tis*; *innocuus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A harpy, *harpyia*, *æ*, 1 f.

To haſten, *feſtino*; *propero*, 1 a.
A hat, *pileus*, *ei*, 2 m.
A hatter, *pileo*, *onis*, m.
To hate, *abominor*, 1 dep. *odi*, ver. def.
To have, *habeo*, 2 a.
To have been, *fuiſſe*.
To have rather, *malo*, v. irr.
A hawk, *accipiter*, *ris*, 3 m.

He, *ille*, *ius*, pron.
The head, *caput*, *itis*, 3 n.
To heal, *ſano*, 1 a.
To be healed, *ſanor*, 1 p. *convaleſco*, 3 a.
Health, *valetudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
To hear, *audio*, 4 a.
To hearken, *auſculto*, 1 a.
The heart, *cor*, *dis*, 3 n.
Heartily, *ſincerè*, adv. *animi appetitu*, abl.
Heat, *calor*, *oris*, 3 m.
Heaven, *cælum*, *i*, 2 n.
Heavenly, *cæleſtis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
Heavy, *gravis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
Help, *auxilium*, *i*, 2 n.
To help, *auxilior*, 1 dep.
A hen, *gallina*, *æ*, 1 f.

Henry, *Henricus*, *i*, 2 m. pr. n.
Heraclitus, *i*, 2 m. pr. n.
A herald, *caduceator*, *oris*, 3 m.
A herring, *halec*, *ecis*, 3 f. & n.
A herb, herba, *æ*, 1 f.
A hero, *heros*, *is*, 3 m.

High, *altus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
His own, *ſuus*, *a*, *um*, pr. adj.
Him, her, *ſee* he.
Hiſtory, *hiſtoria*, *æ*, 1 f.

A hog, *porcus*, *i*, 2 m.
To hold, *teneo*, 2 a.
To hold one's tongue, *taceo*, 2 n.
Holy, *pius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
At home, *domi*, adv.
Honeſt, *honeſtus*, *probus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Honeſty, *probitas*; *honeſtas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Honour, *honor*, *oris*, 3 m.
To honour, *honoro*, 1 a.
To be honoured, *color*, 3 p.
Honourable, *honorabilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
A hook, *hamus*, *i*, 2 m.
Hope, *ſpes*, *ſpei*, 5 f.

To

To hope, *ſpero*, 1 a.
Horace, *Horatius*, *ii*, 2 m. pr. 2.
A horn, *cornu*, ind. *cornua*, *um*, pl. n.
A horſe *equus*, *i*, 2 m.
The horſe (ſoldiers) *equites*, *um*, pl.
A horſe's hoof, *unguis*, *is*, 3 m.
Hot. *calidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To be very hot, *æſtuo*, 1 n.
A hound, *canis venaticus*, 3 c
An hour, *hora*, *æ*, 1 f.
A houſe, *domus*, *i*, *ûs*, f.
How, *quomodò* adv.
To howl, *ululo*, 1 n.

Human, *humanus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Humble, *humilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art. *ſubmiſſus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Hundredth, *centeſimus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Hungry, *eſuriens*, *tis*, part.
To hunt, *venor*, 1 dep.
A huntſman, *venator*, *oris*, 3 m.
To hurt, *noceo*, 2 a. *lædo*, 3 a.
Hurtful, *noxius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A huſband, *maritus*, *i*, 2. m. *vir*, *i*, 2 m.
A huſbandman, *agricola*, *æ*, 1 c.

I.

I, *Ego*, pron.
James, *Jacobus*, *i*, 2 m. pr. n.
Jarring, *luctans*, *tis*, part.
Idle, *ignavus*, *a*, *um*; *negligens*, *tis*, adj.
Idleneſs, *ignavia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Jeruſalem, *Hieroſolyma*, *æ*, 1 f.
Jewel, *gemma*, *æ*, 1 f.
If, *ſi*, conj.
Ignorance, *ignorantia*, *æ*, 1 f.
To imitate, *imitor*, 1 dep.
Immoderate, *profuſus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Immortal, *immortalis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
Impertinence *ineptiæ*, *arum*, 1 f. pl.
Impious, *impius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Impunity, *impunitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Inconvenient, *incommodus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Increaſing, *creſcens*, *tis*, part. 3 art.

To incite, *incito*, 1 a.
Incurable, *insanabilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
Ingenious, *acutus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Industry, *diligentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Industrious, *diligens*, *tis*; *sedulus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
An infant, *infans*, *tis*, 3 c.
Infectious, *pestiferus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
An inhabitant, *incola*, *æ*, 1 c.
Infinite, *infinitus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To injure, *lædo*, 3 a.
Injury, *injuria*, *æ*, 1 f.
Iniquity, *iniquitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Ink *atramentum*, *i*, 2 n.
Innocence, *innocentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Innocent, *innocens*, *tis*; *innoxius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To intend, *volo*, 1 m.
Intention, (good) *recta*, *voluntas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Into, *in*, prep. acc.
Instead of, *loco*; *pro*, pr.
To instruct, *erudio*, 4 a.
Instruction, *eruditio*, *onis*, 2 f.
To intreat, *rogo*, 1 a.
To invade, *invado*, 3 a,
In vain, *frustrà*, adv.
To invite, *invito*, 1 a.
John, *Johannes*, *is*, 3 m. pr. n,
To join, *jungo*, 3 a.
A journey, *Iter*, *itineris*, 3 n.
Iron, *ferrum*, *i*, 2 n.
An island, *insula*, *æ*, 1 f.
Israel, *elis*, 3 m.
Italy, *Italia*, *æ*, 1 f.
A judge, *judex*, *icis*, 3 c.
To judge, *judico*, 1 a.
Judgment, *judicium*, *i*, 2 n.
Julius Cæsar, *is*, pr, n.
Just, *justus*; *probus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Justice, *justitia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Justly, *jure*; *meritò*, adv.

K

To keep, *servo*, 1 a.
A kennel, *canalis*, *is*, 3 c.
To kill, *occido*, 3 a.
Kind, *benignus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A kindness, *beneficium*, *i*, 2 n.
A king, *rex*, *regis*, 3 m.
A kingdom, *regnum*, *i*, n. n.
To kiss, *osculor*, 1 dep.
A knave, *fraudator*, *oris*, 3 m.
Knavery, *versutia*, *æ*, 1 f.

Knees,

Knees, *genua, um*, pl. n.
To knit, *necto*, 3 n.
To know, *ſcio*, 4 a. *cognoſco*, 3 a.
To know not, *neſcio*, 4 a.
Knowledge, *ſcientia, æ*, 1 f.

L.

Laborious, *laborioſus, a, um*, 3 art. *diligens, tis*,
Labour, *labor, oris*, 3 m.
To labour, *laboro*, 1 a. &n.
A lamb, *Agnus, i*, 2 m.
To lament, *deploro*, 1 a.
Land, *tellus, uris*, 3 f. *terra, æ*, 1 f. *ager, ri*, 2 m.
A landlord, *dominus, prædii, domûs*.
Large, *largus*; *magnus, a, um*, adj.
Laſt, *ultimus, a, um*, adj.
Laſt a (cobler's) *crepida, æ*, 1 f.
At laſt, *demùm*, adv.
Laſting, *firmus, a, um*, adj.
To laugh, *rideo, ſi*, 2 n.
Law, *lex, legis*, 3 f.
A lawyer, *advocatus, i*, 2 m.
To lie down, *ſuccumbo*, 3 n.
To lay waſte, *ſpolio*, 1 a. *devaſto*, 1 a.
Lazy, *ignavus, a, um*, adj.
Laziness, *inertia, æ*, 1 f.
To lead, *duco*, 3 a.
Lean, *macer, cra, crum*, adj.
To leap, *ſalio*, 4 n, *ſalto*, 1 a.
To learn, *diſco*, 3 a.
Learned, *doctus*; *eruditus, a, um*, adj.
Learning, *doctrina, æ*, 1 f. *literæ, arum*, pl. 1 f.
Leaſt, *minimus, a, um*, adj.
The leaſt, *minimè*, adv.
Leave, *venia, æ*, 1 f.
To leave, *relinquo*, 3 a.
To leave off, *deſino*, 3 n.
To be led, *ducor*, 3 p.
Left, (to leave by will) *lego*, 1 a.
To lend, *commodo*, 1 a.
Leſs, *minor, oris*, adj.
To leſſon, *minuo, ui*, 3 a.
A leſſon, *lectio, onis*, 3 f.
A letter, *epiſtola, æ*, 1 f. *litteræ, arum*, pl. 1 f.

Liberty, *libertas, atis*, 3 f.
Liberal, *liberalis, e*, adj.
Liberality, *liberalitas, atis*; *benignitas, atis*, 3 f. *benevolentia, æ*, 1 f.
To lick, *lambo*, 3 a.
To lie, *jaceo*, 2 n.
To lie hid, *lateo*, 2 n.
To lie down, *ſuccumbo*, 3 n.
Lies (ſituated) *poſitus, a, um*, part.

Life, living, *vita*, *æ*, 1 f.
Like, *similis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
To like, *amo*, 1 a. *volo*, irr.
Likeneſs, *similitudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
A limb, *membrum*, *i*, 2 n.
A lion, *leo*, *onis*, 3 m.
Little, *parvus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To live, *vivo*, 3 n.
To tell lies, or ſtories, *mentior*, 4 dep.

A load (of a cart) *vehes*, *is*, 3 f.
Lofty, *ſublimis*, *e*, adj. 3 ar.
London, *Londinum*, *i*, 2 n.
Long, *longus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Long, *diù*, longer, *diutiùs*, adv.
To look red, *rubeſco*, 3 n.
The Lord, *Dominus*, *i*, 2 n.
To loſe, *perdo* 3 a.
A loſs, *damnum*, *i*, 2 n.
Loſt, part. præt. paſs. fr. to loſe.
Lot, *ſors*, *tis*, 3 f.
Love, *amicitia*, *æ*, 1 f. *amor*, *is*, 3 m.
To love, *amo*, 1 a.
The love, *deſiderium*, *i*, 2 n.
To be loved, *amor*, 1 p.
A lover, *amator*, *oris*, 3 m.
Low, *humilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
To low, *mugio*, 4 n.
Lower, *inferior*, *oris*, adj.
Loyal, *fidelis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
Luke, *Lucas*, *æ*, 1 m. pr. n.
Luxury, *luxuria*, *æ*, 1 f.

A lye, *mendacium*, *i*, 2 n.

M

MAD, *inſanus*, *a*, *um*; *demens*, *tis*, adj. 3 art.
A magiſtrate, *magiſtratus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
Magnificent, *ſplendidus*; *magnificus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A magpy, *pica*, *æ*, 1 f.
A maiden, *virgo*, *inis*, 3 f.
To make, *facio*, 3 a.
To make a noiſe, *ſtrepo*, *obſtrepo*, 3 n.
Maker, *creator*, *oris*, 3 m.
A malefactor, *ſons*, *tis*, 3 n.
A man, *homo*, *inis*, 3 c. *vir*, *i*, 2 m.
Manners, *mores*, *um*, pl. m.
Many, *multus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Marble, *marmor*, *oris*, 3 n.
To march, *proficiſcor*; *gradior*, 3 d.
Market, *forum*, *i*, 2 n.
Marriage, *conjugium*, *i*, 2 n.
To marry, *uxorem ducere*; *nubo*, 3 a.
A martyr, *martyr*, *ris*, 3 c.
A maſter *magiſter*, *ri* 2 m. *præceptor*, *oris*, 3 m.

A maſter, of a family, *herus, i,* 2 m. *paterfamilias, æ,* 1 m.
Matter, *res, ei,* 5 f. *negotium, i,* 2 n.
The matter, *lis, litis,* 3 f.
A meadow, *pratum, i,* 2 n.
Meat, *cibus, i,* 2 m.
Meat and drink, *victus, ûs,* 4 m.
Means (by any) *ullo modo.*
A mechanic, *faber, ri,* 2 m.
To meet, *obvenio,* 4 n. *obviam, ire.*
To meet together, *convenio,* 4 n.
To mend, *reparo,* 1 a.
A merchant, *mercator, oris,* 3 m.
Merchant ſhips, *naves, onerariæ,* pl.
Merchandize, *mercatura, æ,* 1 f.
Mercy, *miſericordia, æ,* 1 f.
Merciful, *miſericors, dis; clemens, tis,* adj. 3 art.
Merry, *hilaris, e,* adj. 3 art
Meſſenger, *nuncius, i,* 2 m.
Metal, *metallum, i,* 2 n.

Mighty, *potens; valens, tis,* adj. 3 art.
Milk, *lac, lactis,* 3 n.
Milton, *Miltonus, i,* pr n.
The mind, *mens, tis,* 3 f. *animus, i,* 2 m.
Mindful, *memor, oris,* adj. 3 art.
To do miſchief, *damnum inferre; infero,* v. irr.
Miſchievous *noxius, a, um,* adj.
Miſerable, *infelix, icis,* adj. 3 art.
Miſery, *miſeria, æ,* 1 f.
A misfortune, *infortunium, i,* 2 n.
Misfortunes (under) *in rebus adverſis.*
Miſtreſs, *hera, æ,* 1 f.
To mitigate, *lenio,* 4 a.

Moderation, *moderatio, onis,* 3 f.
Modeſty, *modeſtia; verecundia, æ,* 1 f.
Money, *pecunia, æ,* 1 f.
The moon, *luna, æ,* 1 f.
Moſes, *is,* 3 m. pr. n.
A mother, *mater, tris,* 3 f.
Morning (in the) *manè,* adv.
To morrow, *crâs,* adv.
To move, *moveo,* 2 a.
To mourn, *mæreo,* 2 n.
A mountain, *mons, tis,* 3 m.
A mouſe, *mus, ris,* 3 m.

A mouth, *os, oris,* 3 n.
To mow, *meto, messui,* 3 a.
A mower, *messor, oris,* 3 m.
Much, *multùm,* adv.
A murderer, *interfector, oris,* 3 m. *ficarius, ii,* 2 m.
To be murdered, *interficior,* 3 p.
My, mine, *meus, a, um,* pr.
Myself, *me,* pron. pos.
A mystery, *arcanum, i,* 2 n.

N.

A Name, *nomen, inis,* 3 n.
A good name, *fama honesta,* 1 f.
To be named, *nominor,* 1 p.
A nation, *natio, onis; gens, tis,* 3 f.
Nature, *natura, æ,* 1 f.
Navigation, *navigatio, onis,* 3 f.
Naughty, *malus, a, um,* adj.
Necessary, *necessarius, a, um,* adj.
The neck, *collum, i,* 2 n.
To neglect, *negligo,* 3 a.
To neigh, *hinnio,* 4 n.
A neighbour, *vicinus, i,* 2 m.
Neither, *ne,* conj.
A net, *rete, is,* 3 n.
Never, *nunquàm,* adv.
New, *novus, a, um,* adj.
Newly, *nuper,* adv.
News, *rumor, oris,* 3 m. *nuncius, ii,* 2 m.
A newsman, *famigerator, oris,* 3 m.
In the nick of time, *in articulo temporis.*
Nigh, *propè,* prep. acc.
In the night, *noctu.*
Nimble, *agilis, e; velox, ocis,* adj. 3 art.
Nobility, *nobilitas, atis,* 3 f.
Noble, *nobilis, e; liberalis, e.* adj.
Noise *clangor, oris,* 3 m. *strepitus, ûs,* 4 m.
None, *nullus, a, um,* adj.
Nor, *nec,* conj.
The nose, *nasus, i,* 2 m.
Not, *non,* adv.
Note (in music) *modus, i,* 2 m.
Nothing, *nihil,* indec.
Notice, *monitio, onis,* f.
To be taken notice of, *observor,* 1 a.

To flouriſh, *nutrio*, 4 a.
Now, *nunc*, adv.
A nurſe, *nutrix*, *icis*, 3 f.

O.

AN oak, *quercus*, *ûs*, 4 f.
Obedience, *obedientia*, *æ*, 1 f.
To obey, *pareo*, 2 n. *obedio*, 4 n.
To obſerve, *obſervo*, 1 a.
To be obſerved, *notor*, 1p.
Obſtinate, *pertinax*, *acis*, adj. 3 art.

Of (concerning) *de*, prep.
To offend, *offendo*, 3 a.
An offence, *deliotum*, *i*, 1 n.
To offer, *offero*, v. irr.
Office, *officium*, *ii*, 2 n.
An officer, *dux*, *cis*, 3 c.
Often, ſometimes, *ſæpè*, adv.

Old, *antiquus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
An old man, *ſenex*, *is*, 3 c.
An old woman, *vetula*, *æ*, 1 f. *anus*, *ûs* 4 f.
Old *age*, *ſenectus*, *ûtis*, 3 f.

On this ſide, *cis*, prep. acc.
One, *unus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Only, *unicus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Only, *tantùm*, adv.

To open, *aperio*.
To be opened, *reſeror*, 1p.
Opinion, *opinio*, *onis*, 3 f. *judicium*, *ii*, 2 n. *ſententia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Opportunity, *occaſio*, *onis*, 3 f.
To oppreſs, *opprimo*, 3 a.

An orator, *orator*, *oris*, 3 m.
An orchard, *pomarium*, *ii*, 2 n.
Order, *ordo*, *inis*, 3 m.
An order, *præceptum*, *i*, 2 n.
To order, *ſtatuo*, 3 a.
An ornament, *ornamentum*, *i*, 2 n.

Other, *alius*, *a*, *um*, adj.

To overcome, *vinco*, 3 a.
To overflow, *inundo*, 1 a.
Ought, to owe, *debeo*, 2n.
Ought, *oportet*, v. imper.
Our, *noſter*, *ra*, *rum*, adj.
Out of, *de*, *e*, *ex*, pr. abl.

His own, *ſuus*, *a*, *um*, pr. adj.

An ox, *bos*, *vis*, 3 c.

P.

PAgan, *ethnicus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

Pain,

Pain, *dolor, oris*, 3 m.
Pains, *labor, oris*, 3 m.
Painful, *laboriosus, a, um*, adj.
To paint, *pingo*, 3 a.
Paradise, *Paradisus, i*, 2
Pardon, *venia, æ*, 1 f.
To pardon, *condono, avi*, 1 a.
A parent, *parens, tis*, 3 c.
A parrot, *psittacus, i*, 2 m.
A partridge, *perdix, icis*, 3 f.
Passage, *transitus, ûs*, 4m.
To pass, *perago*, 3 a.
To pass away, *prætereo*, 4 a.
Passion (anger) *ira, æ*, 1 f.
Passions, *animi impetus, ûs*, 4 m.
Past, *præteritus, a, um*, par.
Patience, *patientia, æ*, 1 f.
Patiently, *patienter*, adv.
Paul, *Paulus, i*, pr. n.

Peace, *pax, cis*, 3 f.
A pearl, *margarita, æ*, 1 f.
People, *populus, i*, 2 m.
To perceive, *sentio*, 4 a.
To perform, *præsto*, 1 a. *tracto*, 1 a.
To permit, *sino*; *permitto*, 3 a.
To perpetrate, *patro*, 1 a.
To persuade, *suadeo*, 1 a.
To persecute, *exagito*, 1 a.
A persecutor, *oppugnator, oris*, 3 m,
Person, *persona, æ*, 1 f.
To pervert, *corrumpo*, 3. *depravo*, 1 a.
Peter, *Petrus, i*, prop. n.
Pharoah, *onis*, m. prop. n.
A philosopher, *philosophus, i*, 2 m.
A physician, *medicus, i*, 2 m.
Philip, *Philippus, i*, pr. n.

A pigeon, *columba, æ*, 1 f.
Piety, *pietas, atis*, 3 f.
A pig, *porcellus, i*, 2 m.
Pious, *pius, a, um*, adj.
To pitch, *pono*, 3 a.
A place, *locus, i*, 2 m.
Plain, *planus*; *apertus, a, um*, adj.
A planet, *planeta, æ*, 1 m.
To plant, *sero, vi*, 4 a.
Plato, *onis*, pr. n. 3 m.
Play, *ludus, i*, 2 m.
To play, *ludo*, 3 a.
To plead, *ago*, 3 a.
To please, *placeo*, 2 n.
Pleasant, pleasing, *gratus*; *jucundus, a, um*, adj.
Pleasure, *voluptas, atis*, 3 f.
To do a pleasure, *commodo*, 1 a.
Plenty, *copia, æ*, 1 f.

To

To plough, *aro*, 1 a.
A ploughman, *arator*, *oris*, 3 m.
A plumb, *prunum*, *i*, 2 n.
To plunder, *spolio*, 1 a.

A poet, *poëta*, *æ*, 1 f.
Policy, *astutia*, *æ*, 1 m.
To be polished, *excolor*, 3 p.
Poor, *pauper*, *is*, adj.
A poor man, *pauper*, *eris*, adj. 1.
A portion, *dos*, *dotis*, 3 f.
To possess, *possideo*; *teneo*, 2 a.
A postman, *tabellarius*, *ii*, 2 m.
Potent, *potens*, *tis*, adj. 3 art.
Pottage, *pulmentum*, *i*, 2 n.
Poverty, *paupertas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Power, *potentia*, *æ*, 1 f. *vis*, 3 f.
In the power of, *penes*, prep.

Practice, *usus*, *ûs*, 4 m. *exercitatio*, *onis*; *consuetudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
Praise, *laus*, *dis*, 3 f.
To praise *laudo*, 1 a.
To prate, *garrio*, 4 n.
To pray, *oro*, 1 a. *precor*, 1 d.
Prayer, *preces*, *um*, pl. f.
To preach, *concionor*, 1 d.
A preacher, *concionator*, *oris*, 3 m.
Precious, *pretiosus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To prepare, *paro*, 1 a.
To prescribe, *præscribo*, 3 a.
Present (to make a) *donum conferre*.
To preserve, *conservo*, 1 a.
To press, *premo*, *ssi*, 3 a.
To presume, *præsido*, 3 *sibi arrrogare*.
To prevail, *supero*, 1 a.
Pride, *superbia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Primitive, *primus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Privilege, *privilegium*, *i*, 2 n.
Probity, *probitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Proceeding, *processus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
To procure, *paro*; *concilio*, 1 a.
Prodigality, *effusio*, *onis*, 3 f.
A prodigy, *prodigium*, *ii*, 2 n.
Professed, *declaratus*, *a*, *um*, part.
To profit, *prosum*, *prodesse*.
Progress, *progressus*, *ûs*, 4 m.

Progress,

Progreſs (to make) *proficere*, 3 a.
To promiſe, *promitto*, 3a.
A promiſe, *promiſſum*, *i*, 2 n.
To keep promiſe, *ſervare fidem*.
To pronounce, *fulcio*, 4 a.
Properly, *propriè*, adv.
To proſper, *floreo*, 2 n.
Proſperity, *proſperitas*, *atis*, 3 f. *res ſecundæ*, 5 pl.
To protect, *defendo*, 3 a.
A protector, *defenſor*, *oris*, 3 m.
To provide, *paro*, 1 a.
Provident, *cautus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Providence of God, *providentia divina*.
Private, *privatus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Provocation, *irritamentum*, *i*, 2 n.
To provoke, *provoco*, 1 a.
To be provoked, *laceſſor*, 3 p.
Prudence, *prudentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Prudent, *prudens*, *tis*, adj. 3 art.

Public, *publicus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To puniſh, *punio*, 4 *caſtigo*, 1 a.
Puniſhment, *pœna*, *æ*, 3 f.
To purchaſe, *acquiro*, 3 a.
Pure, *purus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A purpoſe, *conſilium*, *i*, *propoſitum*, *i*, 2 n.
To no purpoſe, *nequicquàm*, adv.
A purſe, *crumena*, *æ*, 1 f.
To purſue, *perſequor*, 3d.
To put, *pono*, 3 a.

Q.

TO quarrel, *litigo*, 1 a.
A queen, *regina*, *æ*, 1 f.
A queſtion, *dubitatio*, *onis*, 3 f.
Queſtion, (to be called in) *poſtulari*.
Quickly, *citò*, adv.
Quiet, (ſub) *quies*, *etis*, 3 f. *tranquillitas*, *atis*, 3 f.

R.

A Race, *curſus*, *ûs*, 4 m. *equeſtris*.
Rage, *furor*, *oris* 3 m.
To rage (as the ſea) *æſtuo*, 1 n.
Rain, *pluvia*, *æ*, 1 f.
Rapacious, *rapax*, *acis*, adj. 3 art.
Rather, *potiùs*, adv.
Rather (to have) *malo*, v. irr.

To

To read, *lego*, 3 a.
Ready, *promptus, a, um*, adj.
To reap, *meto, messui*, 3 a.
To reap, (receive) *recipio*, 3 a.
A reaper, *messor, oris*, 3 m.
To reason, *disputo*, 1 a.
A rebel, *perduellis, is*, 3 m.
To recal, *revoco*, 1 a.
To receive, *accipio*, 3 a.
To be received, *recipior*, 3 p.
A receptacle, *receptaculum, i*, 2 n.
To reckon, *numero*, 1 a.
Red (to be, or look) *rubeo*, 2 n.
A reed, *arundo, inis*, 3 f.
Reflection, *consideratio, onis*, 3 f.
To regret, *desidero*, 1 a.
To be regarded, *æstimor*, 1 p.
To reign, *regno*, 1 n.
To reject, *rejicio*, 3 a.
To rejoice, *gaudeo*, 2 n.
To relate, *narro*, 1 a.
A relation, *consanguineus, cognatus, a, um*, adj.
Release, *liberatio, onis*, 3 f.
Religion, *religio, onis*, 3 f.
Religious, *pius, a, um*, adj.
To remember, *reminiscor*, 3. *recordor* 1 d.
To be remembered, (advised of) *moneor*, 2 p.
Remembrance, *memoria, æ*, 1 f. *recordatio, onis* 3 f.
Remote, *remotus, a, um*, adj.
To render, *reddo*, 3 a.
Renewed, *renovatus, a, um*, adj.
To repeat, *repeto*, 3 a.
To be reproached, *exprobror*, 1 p.
Reproof, *reprehensio, onis*, 3 f.
To reprove, *objurgo*, 1 a.
Reputation, *fama, æ*, 1 f.
To require, *postulo*, 1 a.
To resist, *resisto*, 3 n.
To resolve, *statuo*, 3 a.
Resolution, *constantia, æ*, 1 f. *fortitudo, inis*, 2 f.
Rest, *quies, etis*, 3 f.
To rest, *maneo*, 2 n.
To refuse, *recuso*; *nego*, 1 a.
To return, *redeo*, 4 n.
To revenge, *vindico*, 1 a. *ulciscor, ultus*, 3 dep.
Revolving, *recurrens, tis*, part. 3 art.
A reward, *præmium, ii*, 2 n.
To reward, *remunero*, 1 a.

A rich

Rich, *dives, itis*; *locuples, tis*, adj. 3 art.
A rich man, *dives, itis*, 3 c.
Riches, *divitiæ, arum*, pl. 1 f.
To ride, *equito*, 1 n.
The right hand, *dextra, æ*, 1 f.
Righteouſneſs, *juſtitia, æ*, 1 f *probitas, atis*, 3 f.
To ring (as a bell) *ſono*, 1 n.
Ripe, *maturus, a, um*, adj.
To riſe, *ſurgo*, 3 n.
To riſe, (as the ſun) *orior*. 4 dep.
A river, *fluvius, i*, 2 m. *amnis, is*, 3 m.

To roar, *rugio*, 4 n.
A roaring (of a lion) *rugitus, ûs*, 4 m.
To rob, *ſpolio*, 1 a.
A rock, *petra, æ*, 1 f. *jaxum, i*, 2 n.
A rod, *virga, æ*, 1 f.
A rogue, *verbero, onis*, 3 m. (beggar) *mendicus*,
Rolling, *volubilis, e*, adj. 3 art.
To roll, *volvo*, 3 a.
Roman, *Romanus, a, um*, adj.
Rome, *Roma, æ*, 1 f.
Room, *ſpatium, ii*, 2 n.
To root out, *eradico*, 1 a.
A roſe, *roſa, æ*, 1 f.
To row, *remigo*, 1 a.

Ruin, *ruina, æ*, 1 f. *exitium, ii*, 2 n.
To ruin, *perdo*, 3 a.
Ruined, *perditus, a, um*, part.
To rule,, *rego, xi*, 3 a. *guberno*, 1 a.
To run, *curro*, 3 n.
To run away, *fugio*, 3 n.
To ruſh, *ruo*, 3 n.
Rung, *ſee* to ring. p. paſs.

S.

A Sack, *ſaccus, i*, 2 m.
Sad, *triſtis, e, mæſtus, a, um*, adj.
A ſaddle, *ephippium, ii*, 2 n.
Safety, *ſalus, utis* 3 f.
aid, *ſee* to ſay, p. paſs.
To ſail, *navigo*, 1 a.
A Sailor, *navigator, oris*, 3 m. *nauta, æ*, 1 f.
Same, *idem, eadem*, pr.
To ſatisfy, *ſatio*, 1 a.
To give ſatisfaction, *ſatisfacio*, 3 *placeo*, 1 n.
To ſave, *ſervo*, 1 a. præt.
Saw, *ſee* to ſee.
To ſay, *dico*, 3 a. (to repeat) *repeto*, 3 a.

A ſcab.

A ſcabbard, *vagina, æ*, 1 f.
Scarce, *vix*, adv.
Scarcity, *inopia, æ*, 1 f.
A ſcholar, (ſchool-boy) *diſcipulus, i*, 2 m.
A good ſcholar, *doctus, a, um*, adj.
A ſchool, *ſchola, æ*, 1 f.
A ſchool-fellow, *condiſcipulus, i*, 2 m.
A ſchool-maſter, *præceptor, oris*, 3 m. *ludimagiſter, ri*, 2 m.
To ſcoff, *derideo*, 2 a.
To ſcrape, *rado*, 3 a.
To ſcratch, *ſcalpo*, 3 a.
To ſcruple, *dubito*; *hæſito*, 1 n.
The ſea, *mare, is*, 3 a.
Seaſon, *tempus, oris*, 3 n. *ætas, atis*, 3 f.
Secret, *ſecretus*; *abditus, a, um*, adj.
To ſee, *video*, 2 a.
Seed, *ſemen, inis*, 3 n.
To ſeek, *quæro*, 3 a.
Seems, *videtur*.
To be ſeen, *videor*, 2 p.
To ſeize on, *prehendo*, 3a.
Seldom, *raro*, adv.
To ſell, *vendo*, 3 a.
To ſend, *mitto*, 3 a.
To ſend back, *remitto*, 3a.
To ſend for, *arceſſo*, 3 a.
To be ſent, *mittor*, 3 p.
A ſervant, *ſervus, i*, 2 m.
To ſerve, *ſervio*, 4 n.
To ſerve, (do a kindneſs) *benefacio*, 3 a.
Setting (ſun) *occaſus, ûs*, 4 m.
Seventh, *ſeptimus, a, um*, adj.
Severe, *ſeverus*; *durus, a, um*, adj.
Service, *miniſterium, ii*, 2 n.

A ſhade, *umbra, æ*, 1 f.
To ſhake, *quatio*, 3 a.
Sharp, *acutus, a, um*, adj.
To ſhave, *tondeo*, 2 a.
To ſheath, *recondo*, 3 a.
A ſheep, *ovis is*, 3 f
A ſhepherd, *paſtor, oris*, 3 m.
To ſhine, *luceo*, 2 n.
A ſhip, *navis, is*, 3 f.
A ſhoe, *calceus, i*, 2 m.
To ſhoot, *jaculor*, 1 dep.
To be ſhot, *mittor*, 3 p.
Short, *brevis, e*, adj. 3 art.
Shoulder, *humerus, i*, 2 m.
To ſhew, *monſtro*, 1a.

To be ſick, *ægroto*, 1 n.
Sickly, *infalubris, e*, adj. 3 art *infirmus*, ad. 3.
To ſigh, *ſuſpiro*, 1 n.

Sights, *ſpectacula, orum,* pl.
To be ſilent, *taceo,* 2 n.
Silly *ineptus, a, um,* adj.
Silver, *argentum, i,* 2 n.
Sin, *peccatum, i,* 2 n.
To ſin, *pecco,* 1 n & a.
Sinful, *ſceleratus, a, um,* acj.
To ſing, *cano,* 3 a.
To ſink, *deſido,* 3 n.
To be ſunk, *demergor,* 3 p.
A ſinner, *peccator, oris,* 3 m.
A ſiſter, *ſoror, oris,* 3 f.
To ſit, *ſedeo,* 2 n.
To ſit down, *decumbo,* 3 n.
Sixth, *ſextus, a, um,* adj.

Skilful, *expertus, a, um,* adj.
To ſkip, *ſalto,* 1 n.
To ſlay, *neco,* 1 a.
Slavery, *ſervitus, utis,* 3 f.
Sleep, *ſomnus, i,* 2 m.
To ſleep, *dormio,* 4 n.
Slept, *ſee* to ſleep, p. paſs.
To ſlide away, *labor,* 3 d.
A ſling, *funda, æ,* 1 f.
Sloth, *deſidia ; ignavia, æ,* 1 f.

Small, *parvus, a, um,* adj.
To ſmell, *olfacio,* 3a. *oleo,* 2 n.
To ſmite, *percutio,* 3 a.
To ſmoke, *fumo,* 1 n.
To ſnarl, *obmurmuro,* 1 a.
To ſnatch, *rapio ; eripio,* 3 a.
Snow, *nix, vis,* 3 f.

So as, *tam, quàm,* adv.
Socrates, *tis,* pr. n. 3 m.
Sold, *ſee* to ſell, p.paſs.
A ſoldier, *miles, itis,* 3 c.
Some, *aliquis, quidàm.*
Sometimes, *aliquando,* adv.
A ſon, *filius, i,* 2 m.
Soon, *citò,* adv.
Sorrowful, *mæſtus, a, um,* adj.
Sought, *ſee* to ſeek, p.paſs.
The ſoul, *animus, i,* 2 m. *anima, æ,* 1 f.
Sound, *rectus ; ſanus, a, um,* adj.
A ſound, *ſonus, i,* 2 m.
To ſound, *ſono, ui,* 1 n.
To be ſounded *inflor,* 1 p.
To ſow, *ſero,* 3 a.
To ſpare, *parco,* 3 a.
Spain, *Hiſpania, æ,* 1 f.
To ſpeak, *loquor,* 3 d.
To ſpeak evil, *calumnior,* 1 dep.
A ſpeaker, *orator, oris,* 3 m.
Spent, *actus,* adj.
To ſpin *neo,* 2 a.

Spirit,

Spirit, *ſpiritus, ûs,* 4 m.
Spoke, *ſee* to ſpeak.p.paſs.
To be evil ſpoken of, *male audire,* 4 a.
To ſpoil, *ſpolio,* 1 a.
Sport, *ludi, orum,* pl.
Spreading, *patulus, a, um,* adj.
The ſpring, *ver, ris,* 3 n.
To ſprout, *germino,* 1 a.
A ſtable, *ſtabulum, i,* 2 n.
A ſtag, *cervus, i.* 2 m.
To ſtand, *ſto,* 1 n.
To ſtay, *manco,* 2 n.
To ſteal, *furor,* 1 dep.
A ſtick, *baculus, i,* 2 m.
To ſtick out, *promineo,* 2 n.
A ſtorm, *tempeſtas, atis,* 3 f.
A ſtone, *lapis, idis* 3 m.
A ſtory, *narratio, onis,* 3 f. *fabula, æ,* 1 f.
Stout, *validus, a, um; fortis, e,* adj. 3 art.
To ſtray, *erro,* 1 n.
Strife, *contentio, onis,* 3 f. *rixa, æ,* 1 f. *jurgium, ii,* 2 n.
To ſtrike, *percutio.* 3 a.
To ſtrike (as a clock) *ſono,* 1 n,
Stripes, *plagæ, arum,* 1 pl.
To ſtrive, *contendo,* 3 a.
Strong, *fortis, e,* adj. 3 art. *firmus, a, um, ſolidus a, um,* adj.
Stubborn, *contumax, acis,* adj. 3 art.
Sturdy, *contumax, acis; firmus, a, um,* adj.
Study, *ſtudium, ii,* 2 n.
To ſtudy, *ſtudeo,* 2 n.
To ſubdue, *ſubigo,* 3 a. *domo, ui,* 1 a.
A ſubject, *civis, is* 3 c.
To ſubmit, *ſubmitto,* 3 a. *cedo,* 3 a.
Succeſs, *ſucceſſus, ûs,* 4 m.
Succour, *perfugium, ii,* 2 n.
Such, *tam,* adv. *talis, e,* adj. 3 art.
To ſuffer, *patior,* 3 d *fero,* v. irr.
To ſuffer puniſhment, *luere pœnas.*
To ſuit, (become) *deceo,* 2 n.
A ſum, *ſumma, æ,* 1 f.
The ſummer, *æſtas, atis* 3 f.
The ſun, *ſol, is,* 3 m.
A ſun beam, *jubar, aris,* 3 m.
To ſup, *cœno,* 1 n.
Supper, *cœna, æ,* 1 f.
To ſupply, *ſuppleo,* 2 a.
Superb, *magnificus, a, um,* adj.
Superſtition, *ſuperſtitio, onis,* 3 f.

To be ſurrounded, *circumdor*, 1 p.
A ſwallow, *hirundo*, *inis*, 3 f.
To ſwear, *juro*, 1 a.
Sweet, *dulcis*, *e*, adj 3art. *gratus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Sweetly, *blandè*, adv.
Swelling, *magnus*; *tumidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Swift, *velox*, *ocis*, adj. 3 art.
To ſwim, *no*, 1 n.
Swine, *porcus*, *i*, 2 m.
A ſword, *enſis*, *is*, 3 m.

T.

TO take, *capio*; *prehendo*, 3 a.
To take (deprive) *ſpolio*, 1 a.
To take away, *tollo*, 3 a.
To take care, *curo*, 1 a.
Talk, *colloquium*, *ii*, 2 n.
To talk, *colloquor*. 3 d.
To talk, (as a parrot) *garrio*, 4 n.
Tall. *procerus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A talon *unguis*, *is*, 3 m.
To tame, *domo*, *ûi*, 1 a.
A taſk, *penſum*, *i*, 2 n. *opus*, *eris*, 3 n.
Taſte, *guſtus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
To taſte, *guſto*, 1 a.
Taught, *ſee* to teach. p. p.
To be taught, *doceor*, 2 p.
Tawny, *fuſcus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
A taylor, *ſartor*, *oris* 3 m.
To teach, *doceo*, 2 a.
To tear *lacero*, 1 a.
A tear, *lacryma*, *æ*, 1 f.
Teeth, *ſee* a tooth.
To tell, *dico*, 3 a.
Temptation, *irritamentum*, *i*, 2 n.
Tender, *tener*, *era*, *erum*, adj.
Terrible, *terribilis*, *e*, adj.
Terror, *horror*, *oris*, 3 m.

Thanks, (to give) *agere gratias*.
That, *ut*, conj.
That, *ille*, *iſte*, pron.
That, (who) *qui*, pron.
Their, *is*, *ea*, *id*.
Their own, *ſuus*, *a*, *um*, pr.
Then, *tunc*, adv.
Them, *ii*, *eæ*, *ea*, pl. pr.
There, *illic*, adv.
There is, *eſt*
They, *illi*, pl. pron.
They who, *qui*, pron.
A thief, *fur*, *uris*, 3 c.
A thing, *Res*, *ei*, 5 f.
This, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, pron.
This, (your) *veſter*, *tra*, *rum*, adj.
To think, *puto*, 1 a.
Thomas, *æ*, pr. n.
Thought, *ſee* to think.

To thrive,

To thrive *floreo*, 2 n
Thy own, *tuus, a, um*, pr. adj.

Till, *donec*, adv.
To till, *colo* 3 a.
Time, *tempus, oris*, 3 n.
At all times, *semper*, adv.
Timorous, *timidus, a, um*, adj.
To tire, *fatigo*, 1 a.
Tired, *fessus, a, um*, adj.

To, *ad*, prep. acc.
To-morrow, *crâs*. adv.
Together, *unà* ; *simùl*: adv.
Toil, *labor, oris*, 3 m.
Too much, *nimiùm*, adv.
To be told, *numeror*, 1 p.
The tongue, *lingua, æ*, 1 f.
Took, *see* to take. p. pass.
A tooth, *dens, tis*, 3 m.
Torment, *cruciatus, ûs*. 4 m.
To torment, *crucio*, 1 a.
Tormenting, *crucians, tis*, adj.
To touch, *tango*, 3 a.
Towards, *erga*, prep. acc.
A tower, *turris, is*, 3 f.
A town, *oppidum, i*, 2 n.
Toys, *nugæ, arum*, pl. f. *crepundia, orum*, pl. n.
A trade, *ars, tis*, 3 f.
To traffic, *negotior*, 2 d.
Traffic, *commercium, i*. 2 n.
A traitor, *proditor, oris*, 3 m.
Tranquillity, *tranquillitas, atis*, 3 f.
To travel, *peregrinor*, 1 d.
A traveller, *viator*, ; *peregrinator, oris*, 3 m.
A treasure, *thesaurus, i*, 2 m.
A tree, *arbor, oris*, 3 f.
To tremble. *tremo*, 3 n.
Trenches, *aggeres, um*, pl.
To triumph, *triumpho*, 1 n.
Troublesome, *molestus, a, um*, adj.
To be troubled, *turbor*, 1 p.
Troy, *Troja, æ*, 1 f.
A truant, *cessator, oris*, 3 m.
True, *verus* ; *honestus, a, um*, adj.
Truly, *verè*, adv.
A trumpet, *tuba, æ*, 1 f.
Trusty, *fidelis, e*. adj. 3 m.
Truth, *veritas, atis*, 3 f.
A tulip, *tulipa, æ*, 1 f.
To turn, *verto*, 3 a.

A tutor, *præceptor, oris*, 3 m.

Twice, *bis*, adv.
Two, *duo*, pl. adj.

A tyger, *tygris, is*, 3 f.
A tyrant, *tyrannus, i*, 2 m.
Tyre, *Tyros, i*, 2 f.

V.

IN vain, *fruſtrà*, adv.
A valley, *vallis, is*, 3 f.
Valiant, *magnanimus a, um*; *fortis, e*, 3 adj. 3 ar.
Valour, *fortitudo, inis*, 3 f.
To vanquiſh, *ſupero*, 1 a.
Vanity, *vanitas*; *futilitas, atis*, 3 f.

Veniſon, *ferina, æ*, 1 f.
A verſe, *carmen, inis*, 3 n.
Very, *valdè*, adv.
To vex, *vexo*, 1 a.

Vice *vitium, ii*, 2 n.
Victorious, *victor, oris*, 3 m. *victrix, icis*, 3 f.
Victory, *victoria, æ*, 1 f.
Victuals, *victus, ûs*, 4 m.
Violence, *violentia, æ*, 1 f.
Virtue, *virtus, utis*, 3 f.
Virtuous, *pius*; *probus, a, um*, adj.
Virgil, *Virgilius, ii*, 2m. pr. n.

Uncertain, *incertus, a, um*, adj.
An uncle, *avunculus, i*, 2 m.
Under, *ſub, ſubter*, pr. ac.
To underſtand, *intelligo*, 3 a.
Underſtood, p. paſs. *ſee* to under-ſtand.
Unfortunate, unhappy, *infelix, icis*, adj. 3 art.
Ungovernable, *intractabilis, e*, adj. 3 art.
Ungrateful, *ingratus, a, um*, adj.
Unjuſt, *injuſtus, a, um*, adj.
Unknown to, *clàm*, prep.
Unlawful, *inhoneſtus, a, um*, adj.
Unpleaſant, *ingratus, a, um*, adj.
Unſkilfulneſs, *inſcientia*; *ignorantia, æ*, 1 f.
Unwearied, *indefeſſus, a, um*, adj.
Unwholeſome, *injalubris, e*, adj. 3 art.
To be unwilling, *nolo*, v. irr.
A votary, *cultor, oris*, 3 m.
The voice, *vox, cis*, 3 f.

Up to, *tenus*, prep.

Uſe, *uſus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
To uſe, *utor*, 3 dep.
Uſeful, *utilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.

W.

A Waggon, *plauſtrum*, 2 n.
To wait *inſervio*, 1 a.
To walk, *ambulo*, 1 n.
A wall, *murus*, *i*, 2 m.
Walls (of a city) *mœnia*, *um*, pl. n.
To wallow, *voluto*, 1 n.
To wake *expergiſcor*, 3 d. *expergefacio*, 3 a.
To want, *egeo*, 2 n.
War, *bellum*, *i*, 2 n.
To wage war, *bellum gerere*.
To be warned, *moneor*, 2d.
Was, *ſee* to be.
To waſh, *lavo*, 1 a.
To be waſhed, *lavor*, 1 p.
To waſte, *effundo*, 3 a.
Waſted, *effuſus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Water, *aqua*, *æ*, 1 f.
A wave, *fluctus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
A way, *via*, *æ*, 1 f. *iter*, *itineris*, 3 n.
We, *nos*, pron. pl.
Wealth, *divitiæ*, *arum*, pl. 1 f.
Weapons, *arma*, *orum*, pl. 2 n.
To wear, *gero*, *is*, *eſſi*, 3 a.
Weary, *feſſus*; *pertæſus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
To be weary, *defatigor*, 1 p.
A weave, *texo*, 3 a.
To weep, *fleo*, 2 a.
Weight, *onus*, *eris*, 3 n.
Well, *benè*, adv.
To be well, *valeo*, 2 n.
Were, *ſee* to be.

A whale, *cetus*, *i*, 2 m.
A whelp, *catulus*, *i*, 2 m.
When, *cùm quandò*, adv.
Where, *ubi*, adv.
While, *dum*, adv.
A whip, *flagellum*, *i*, 2 n.
Who, whom, which, what, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, pron. rel.
Whole, *totus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Wholeſome, *ſaluber*, *bris*, *bre*, adj.

Wicked, *ſceleſtus*; *impius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Wickedneſs, *ſcelus*, *eris*, 3 n. *nequitia*, *æ*, 1 f.
A wife, *uxor*, *oris*, 3 f.
Wild, *ferus*; *indomitus*, *a*, *um*, adj

A wild

A wild boar, *aper ſylveſtris.*
William, *Gulielmus, i,* 2 m.
Willing, *libens, tis,* adj.
To be willing, *volo,* v. irr.
To be more willing, *malo,* v. irr.
The wind, *ventus, i,* 2 m.
Windlaſs, *Vindeſoria, æ,* 1 f.
A window, *feneſtra, æ,* 1 f.
A wing, *ala, æ,* 1 f.
Winter, *hyems, emis,* 3 f.
Wiſe, *ſapiens, tis,* adj 3 n.
To be wiſe, *ſapio,* 3 n.
Wiſdom, *ſapientia, æ,* 1 f.
To wiſh, *opto,* 1 a.
I wiſh, *utinam.*
To wither, *areſco,* 3 n.
With, *cum,* prep. abl.
Within, prep. acc.
Without, *ſine, abſque,* pr. abl.
Without the knowledge of, *clam,* prep.

A wolf, *lupus, i,* 2 m.
A woman, *mulier, eris,* 3 f. *femina, æ,* 1 f.
To be wont, *ſoleo,* 2 n.
A wood, *ſylva, æ,* 1 f.
A woodcock, *gallinago, inis,* 3 f.
A word, *verbum, i,* 2 n.
Work, *opus, eris,* 3 n.
Workers, *actores, um,* m. pl.
A workman, *opifex, icis,* 3 c
The world, *orbis, is,* 3 m. *mundus, i,* 2 m.
In the world, *in terris.*
A worm, *vermis, is,* 3 m.
To worſhip, *adoro,* 1 a. *colo,* 3 a.
A worſhipper, *cultor, oris,* 3 m.
Worthy, *dignus, a, um,* adj.
To wound, *vulnero,* 1 a.

Wrath, *ira, æ,* 1 f.
A wren, *regulus, i,* 2 m.
Wrinkled, *rugoſus, a, um,* adj.
To write, *ſcribo,* 3 a.
To write again, *reſcribo,* 3 a.
Wrote, *ſee* to write. p. paſs.

Y.

YE, *vos,* pl. pron.
A year, *annus, i,* 2 m.
Yeſterday,

Yesterday, *heri*, adv.
Yet, *tamen*, conj.

To yield, *cedo, cessi*, 3 n.

You, *tu*, pron.
Young, *tener, era, rum*, adj.
A young man, *juvenis, is*; *adolescens, tis*, 3 c.
A young woman, *adolescentula, æ*, 1 f.
Yours, *tuus, a, um*; *vester, a, um*, pron. adj.
Youth, *juventus, utis*, 3 f.

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